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WHOLE NO. 2021.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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A FULL VERDICT

Republicans Will Control Both Senate and House.

COMPOSITION OF NEXT CONGRESS

Results in States—Roosevelt's Majority—Croker is Brief—Black for Senator in California.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The Sun says: Fuller returns of Tuesday's election make few changes in the Sun's forecast of the political status of the United States Senate in the Fifty-sixth Congress. The Republicans are in each of the nine following States: California, New York, North Dakota, West Virginia, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland (Republicans already elected), Nebraska and Wisconsin. These changes will give the Republicans a clear majority to work in harmony with the House of Representatives and the Republican Executive.

The present Senate contains forty-four Republicans, thirty-four Democrats, five Populists, four Silver Republicans, two Silverites and one Independent. The silver men, however, have had a majority of ten on all test questions. In the new Senate the Republicans will have fifty-three votes out of a total of ninety. The following are the Democratic Senators who will give way to Republicans on the 4th of March, 1899: Stephen M. White of California, George Gray of Delaware, David Turpie of Indiana, Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, William M. Allen of Nebraska, James Smith Jr. of New Jersey, Edward Murphy Jr. of New York, W. M. Roach of North Dakota, Charles Faulkner of West Virginia and members to the House, the Democrats John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin.

The Republicans have elected 188 161 and Populists and Independents eight, giving the Republicans a clear majority over all of nineteen. The Sun's figures have been obtained with the utmost care and with every attempt to make them accurate. Theodore Roosevelt carries the State of New York by a plurality of between 17,000 and 18,000. These figures are based on the revised returns received tonight from every county in the State Van Wyck's plurality in Greater New York is 83,938, and in Manhattan and Bronx boroughs 60,622. Woodruff for Lieutenant-Governor runs slightly behind Roosevelt for Governor.

In Massachusetts the Republicans swept everything, giving Governor Wolcott a plurality of 80,000. In New Jersey the Republican candidate for Governor goes in by 10,000 or 11,000. The Legislature is Republican, insuring the election of a Republican Senator in place of Smith. Connecticut, which sometimes goes Democratic, also turns up Republican by about 16,000 plurality. Pennsylvania sustains its previous Republican record with a plurality of 150,000. Ohio sustains McKinley with a plurality of 60,000. In Iowa the Republicans come out 62,000 ahead. Michigan elects a Republican Governor by 75,000 plurality. Indiana shows 15,000 for the head of the Republican State ticket.

Wisconsin makes a record of not less than 40,000 Republican plurality. The Kansas Republicans elect their State ticket by more than 10,000. Nebraska repudiates Bryan and free silver. The Republicans elect four out of six Congressmen. The feature of the election is the total annihilation of the Populist forces of the West.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Theodore Roosevelt's majority in New York will be about 17,500, according to the latest returns. The colonel will not break his rest at Oyster Bay until Saturday, when he will visit Chairman O'Dell in New York and express to him in person his thanks for the work done so well by the head of the State Committee. He will remain at Oyster Bay most of the time before his inauguration. Before long Roosevelt will give a reception to the people of Oyster Bay. He said today: "It is a little early to talk about plans or program. I will say one thing, however, and that is, all promises and pledges I have made to the people will be fulfilled in spirit and letter. I was elected by the people, and to them I will hold myself rigidly accountable."

Richard Croker, in a statement issued today, ascribed Roosevelt's victory to his war record.

GOVERNOR GAGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 10.—The returns, complete and incomplete, from all counties in California up to 2 o'clock this morning, including San Francisco complete and 1,315 precincts in the interior, give Henry T. Gage, the Republican candidate for Governor, 124,378 votes, and James G. McGuire (Fus.), 100,552. Mr. Gage's plurality is 23,826, so far as the vote of the State has been counted, and there is no reason to doubt that returns from remote precincts in the State will show steady Republican gains over the vote cast for President McKinley in 1896. The remainder of the Republican State ticket, with three exceptions, has kept well up with the vote cast for the head of the ticket.

MAYOR PHELAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 10.—James D. Phelan has been elected Mayor of San Francisco on the face of incomplete though fairly full returns by a majority of 3,000 in round figures. From the beginning of the count Phelan forged to the front and his opponent was never a leader. The result thus far shows that the Mayor has 26,910 to Patton's 23,716. These returns are based on the complete figures from 289 precincts and incomplete returns from four more, which leaves only ten precincts from which no figures can be had. It is not believed that Phelan's plurality will exceed 3,500.

BLACK FOR SENATOR.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Before the clouds of the stormy election have fairly blown away friends of Governor Frank S. Black all through the State are uniting in a demand that he be sent by the Republican Legislature to the United States Senate as Mr. Murphy's successor. It is asserted that Governor Black would not only be proud to represent his party but that he is well fitted for the position and would be a historic record at Washington. The governor declines to discuss the movement to secure his nomination. There is reason to believe that the governor will have the vigorous support of Colonel Roosevelt should he decide on an active canvass for the position.

CHURCH LEGAL WAR.

Alfred Honolulu Must Now Make Answer.

The legal ball has been set rolling in the contest between Bishop Willis and the Second Congregation that he is trying to smoke out or abolish. Papers of great length and stern and imposing verbiage have been served on Alfred Honolulu and he must appear in the Circuit Court on the defensive. He has received both injunction and mandamus summons and must climb the stairway to the Halls of Justice or take the consequences of defying the law. The latter experience was once passed through by Alfred Honolulu.

The papers which have gone to the Bishop are exactly of the tenor of the statements of the cases of Rev. Mr. Mackintosh and the Second Congregation that have appeared in this journal. There are no new points. The priest and the Second Congregation claim endowed or vested rights and that the Bishop is violating both ecclesiastical and civil laws in undertaking to revoke priestly and congregational licenses.

BELVEDERE LIEBED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—William Hartie, John O'Keefe and thirteen others, sailors of the steam whaling bark Belvedere, filed a libel against the bark yesterday in the United States District Court. They allege that they shipped for a twelve months' whaling cruise and that they were frozen in all winter in the Arctic ocean, near Point Barrow, and that when the vessel got away and reached Port Clarence at the expiration of their term of service they asked to be discharged. They aver that the master, Captain Millard, not only refused to comply with their request, but kept them virtually prisoners on board the bark for eight months longer. Two of their number, Lopez and Dwyer, protested, and were placed in irons by the captain and tried up by the wrists from 7 o'clock in the morning of August 5 until 11 o'clock of the evening of the same.

They ask for \$500 damages for detention and Lopez and Dwyer demand \$500 additional for being ironed and tried up.

GREEK CABINET RESIGNS.

ATHENS, November 7.—The Cabinet has resigned, its members considering that the exceptional circumstances under which they assumed office have passed.

A GRAVE PERIOD

Salisbury's Earnest Address at Lord Mayor's Banquet.

PRECAUTIONS WERE TAKEN

Government Was Not to Be Taken Unawares—Various Questions Treated—The United States.

LONDON, November 9.—The annual banquet of the Lord Mayor of London took place at the Guildhall this evening. There were about 850 guests present. After the usual local toasts, the Army and Navy were toasted. Admiral Sir William Kennedy and General Wolsey responding for their respective forces, which were described as being in a perfect state of preparedness to meet any power disputing Great Britain's just claims.

The brevity of the speeches showed that every one realized the general anxiety to hear the Marquis of Salisbury, who, on rising to respond to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," was greeted with prolonged cheers. The Premier began by saying that a succession of events abroad has occasioned grave anxiety to the Ministry for a year past. He alluded to the murder of the Empress of Austria, for the double purpose of expressing the universal regret experienced on account of the crime and for announcing that Great Britain had accepted an invitation to take part in a conference which would be called to determine upon the measures which it is possible to take in order to blot out anarchy. The Marquis added that at the same time he was bound to say that he had no great hope that legislation would abate "this horrible, monstrous affliction of humanity."

After referring in a laudatory manner to the British campaigns in India and in the Sudan, the Premier turned to the Cretan question and the concert of Europe. He said he was afraid that the proceedings of the concert were not always admired. At the same time, he pointed out, "patient application, combined with the moral strength of Europe, has at last succeeded in fulfilling the promise to the Cretans of giving them autonomy under the suzerainty of the Sultan."

Continuing, the Premier remarked: "The solution of this most difficult problem has witnessed displays of splendid and unexpected qualities and diplomacy upon the part of the Admirals, who have successfully accomplished what the Cabinets of Europe had been unable to do. I have sometimes thought that if the Cabinets were all dismissed and Admirals were installed in their places Europe would get along better."

Turning to the crisis with France, the Premier remarked: "We have had quite recently to consider whether the question of a European war was not very near. But, with great interest and consideration, the result has turned out happily, through the great judgment and common sense displayed by France under circumstances of unusual difficulty, which, I think, have relieved Europe of a very dangerous and threatening storm."

"While matters were in suspense the Government was necessarily forced to take precautions that it should not be taken unawares. These precautions were most prompt and effective, but the immediate necessity for them has passed off. There has been some surprise on both sides of the channel at the fact that these preparations have not suddenly ceased. But it is impossible to stop them at a moment's notice."

After referring to the various rumors of intended action arising out of these preparations, including the seizure of Syria and Crete and the declaration of a protectorate over Egypt—the latter allusion being greeted with immense cheering—Lord Salisbury continued: "I am sorry to say that I cannot rise to the height of the aspirations indicated by the cheering of the audience. I do not venture to prophesy, if we are forced by others into a position we do not now occupy, what may occur; but we are well satisfied with the existing state of things, and we do not think any cause has arisen to necessitate effort on our part at present to modify it."

The position causes occasional friction, but, taking the situation as a whole, and considering the feeling of other people as well as our own, we can reasonably rest for the present with the existing state of affairs. I must not be understood as meaning that Great Britain's position in Egypt is the same now as it was before the fall of Omdurman, but we earnestly hope that circumstances will not make it necessary materially to modify that position, as we are convinced the world would not then get on so peaceably as now."

Referring again to the war preparations and asking his hearers to look at the state of the world, Lord Salisbury observed: "The war has invited a congress to provide for the disarmament of the world, but while we offer our heartiest tribute to his motives and are willing to assist and sympathize in every way until the happy day when his aspirations are crowned with success, we must still provide precautions needful to counteract the dangers surrounding us."

"In some respects this era, this great epoch in the history of man, is marked by unhappy omens. It is the first year in which the mighty force of the American Republic has been introduced among nations, whose dominions are expanding and whose instruments to a certain extent are war. I am not implying the slightest blame. Far from it. I am not refusing sympathy to the American Republic in the difficulties through which it has passed; but no one can deny that its appearance among factors Asiatic at all events, and possibly in European diplomacy, is a grave and serious event which may not conduce to the interests of peace, though I think in any event it is likely to conduce to the interests of Great Britain. (Cheers.)

"But what this impresses upon us is that the subject matter of war is terribly prevalent on all sides. We see nations decaying, whose government is so bad that it can neither maintain the power of self-defense or retain the affection of its subjects, and when this occurs there are always neighbors impelled by some motive—it may be the highest philanthropy or it may be the natural desire of empire—to contest as to who shall be heir to the falling nation; and that is the cause of war."

Lord Salisbury then alluded to the rapidity and unexpectedness with which wars break out, and said: "If Great Britain should ever permit her defenses to weaken, her whole empire would come clattering to the ground. It is, therefore, impossible in the present state and temper of the world to intermit our naval and military precautions."

He concluded by repudiating "all suggestion that our preparations mean that the country is animated by the lust of conquest or love of war," declaring that Great Britain was only "resolved to maintain the empire Britons have received from their forefathers and to support the peace which is the glory and sustenance of our empire."

A FINE TRIUMPH

Miss O'Neil a Great Star in Leah, the Jewess.

A STRONG, ODD OLD PLAY

Great Power of the Young Actress. Distinctly Strong Work of the Support.

One cannot refer to Nance O'Neil as Leah The Jewess without quickly reaching the superlative in praise of her magnificent art. The young star showed last night the art that from the stage holds audiences spell-bound and that in the political life of nations sways the masses and shapes collective destinies. Few women who saw Leah would care to possess the reserve force or the irresistible magnetism of Nance O'Neil. It would be dangerous to peace of mind. It would be oppressive and heavy and stabbing. He would be a strong man, a man of unbridled ambition, of exceptional ambition, of vaulting idealism who would wish to be able to manage rightly such intense power, such unlimited leverage as has been bestowed upon one able to present such a characterization as does Miss O'Neil in this old and flaming play. One capable of such agony as comes to the Jewess in one scene could scarcely bear the suffering. One capable of such storming as does the Jewess in the same scene could alienate hopelessly the affection of all friends. The great skill of Miss O'Neil in this piece is the presentation of one emotion and the checking of another at the same time. Love and hatred make a conflict. In real life each wavers till the whole structure of the struggle topples. In the Jewess love rules. Then hatred, with love still present but suppressed, takes the scepter. Then the woman forgiveness is manifested. In all this Miss O'Neil was regarded by her splendid audience as no less than great.

Leah, the Jewess, is an odd play. It is from the German and is based not upon the Hebrew bailing of the day, but upon the honest, if bigoted aversion of village people of 1798 to the race that has been persecuted in so many lands. Leah is loved by the son of the village magistrate and the affection is reciprocated. They are parted by the foul intrigues of an apostate Jew, the schoolmaster. The cursing by the Jewess follows the wedding of the magistrate's son. The Jewess returns in five years to forgive. The German drama is rarely a success in English for the reason that the translators alter the finale by obliteration the tragedy that is natural and substituting an ending that is more than pleasing. Magda is a most marked example of this error or this deference to the taste of the audience. In the German version of Magda the heroine kills herself in the last act. In the English adaptation the grieving father dies of paralysis or mental shock or something of that sort and the beautiful Magda lives on. The revision of these plays makes them open like a bombardment with thirteen-inch guns and close with fire-cracker puffs. The last act of Leah is tame, unsatisfying, unsatisfactory, inconsistent. It is commonplace and stagey. The other acts are pearls of movement, story and dressing. The costume in Leah is attractive and many of the scenes are remarkably well set.

Messrs. Weaver, Trimble and Carr, with Gertrude Foster and Rieca Allen, were the principals of the supporting cast last evening. Mr. Weaver did the very best acting he has done here so far. The same may be said of Mr. Trimble, who had some choice lines and rendered them with pronounced effect. Mr. Tuter was good as the parish priest. Mr. Carr as Joseph was excellent in the dialogues with his father, the Village Magistrate (Mr. Weaver) and his casting off of the Jewess carried the house, but he was not so good in his pantomime when being denounced by Leah. Miss Foster was a model maiden. Miss Allen had the most important part to which she has been assigned since the engagement opened and did it full justice. In fact one of the best things in the play was the scene between Miss Allen as Rachel, a Jewish woman and Mr. Trimble as the schoolmaster. The youngster herself is to be commended for her brightness, but her size was entirely out of proportion to the lines. There is a tinge of comedy in Leah, which was furnished chiefly by Leslie Morosco.

The bill for Saturday afternoon next is the new East Lynne, with Miss O'Neil in the star part. On Saturday evening will be presented another of the strong plays in which Miss O'Neil has gained fame—Oliver Twist. Miss O'Neil will be Nancy Sykes. McKee Rankin will be Bill Sykes. L. R. Stockwell will be Frank and Herbert Carr will be Fagin.

OFF FOR MANILA.

City of Puebla Resumes Her Long Voyage.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the City of Puebla left Fish Market wharf and started on her long voyage to Manila. Captain Berger had the band there to blow the boys off. The Tennesseans were not satisfied to have the band remain on the wharf and they were given a place on board the ship. The first piece played was Dixie and cheer after cheer followed.

The soldiers rather favored the Hawaiian airs and kept the band playing steadily until the boat was ready to leave. After the band left the ship they took up a position upon the wharf and played several national airs. As the ship was leaving the wharf, cheers were in order, and Honolulu, the band, Captain Berger, the Kansas Regiment, in fact everybody and everything came in for a share, excepting the First New York. Some one ventured to propose three cheers for that regiment, but three hearty groans was the result of their efforts.

Lieutenant-Colonel Childers said that he regretted very much to leave Honolulu and felt very grateful to the people of Honolulu and to the press for the generous manner in which they had treated the Tennessee Regiment.

QUESTION OF AGE.

Some of the Galician Laborers Are Released.

The Oahu strikers are still obdurate and refuse to return to the plantation. Yesterday morning forty-one of them were sentenced to the Oahu prison at hard labor until such time as they consent to comply with the order of the Court.

J. L. Kaujokou, who has conducted their cases in Court, succeeded in getting twenty-two of them discharged. He raised the question of age and as they were not of age, the Court discharged them, holding that as they were minors their contracts were not binding. The plantation manager offered to take them back to work at the same wages as they were to receive under the terms of the contract. Most of them agreed to go, a few having received offers of employment in Honolulu, refused to return.

FEDERATION AGAIN.

PANAMA, Colombia, Nov. 9.—The Herald's correspondent at Managua, Nicaragua, cables that the Federal Government of the United Republic has been organized at Amapala. The Cabinet is: Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Joaquin Sanson, of Nicaragua; Minister of the Interior and Public Works, Senor Jose Maria Reina of Honduras; Minister of Finance, Dr. Camilo Arevalo of Salvador, and Minister of War and Justice, Senor Severo Lopez of Salvador.

BY WM. M'KINLEY

Text of Proclamation Reserving Land Here.

PREFACE OF A STATE DOCUMENT

Some Definition on Terms of Reservation—Sovereignty and Authority—A Necessity.

WASHINGTON.—The President has issued the following proclamation reserving for the use of the United States Navy certain water front property in Honolulu, selected by Captain Tanner recently:

By the President of the United States: A Proclamation: Whereas, By joint resolution "to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States," approved July 7, 1898, the cession by the Government of Hawaii to the United States of America, of all rights and sovereignty of whatsoever kind, in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies and the transfer to the United States of the absolute ownership of all public government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands was duly accepted, ratified and confirmed, and the said Hawaiian Islands and the dependencies annexed as part of the territory of the United States and made subject to the sovereign domination thereof, and all and singular the property rights hereinbefore mentioned, vested in the United States of America; and whereas, it was further provided in said resolution that the existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition and whereas, it is deemed necessary in the public interests that certain lots and plots of land in the city of Honolulu be immediately reserved for naval purposes, now therefore,

I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby declare, proclaim and make known that the following described lots or plots be and the same are hereby reserved for naval purposes until such time as the Congress of the United States shall otherwise direct, to wit:

First—The water front lying between the Bishop estate and the line of Richards street, including the site of prospective wharves, slips and their approaches.

Second—The blocks of land embracing lots Nos. 86 to 91 and 109 to 131, including Milliani street to the intersection of Halakauwila street and the Government water lots lying between the Bishop estate and Punchbowl and Allen streets.

In witness whereof, etc.,

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

RUSSIA MEDDLING.

NEW YORK, November 7.—A cable to the Journal from Rome says: Russia now proposes to the powers that they present a note to the United States regarding the control of the Philippines. Italy, however, is not disposed to accept this proposition.

BRITISH NAVY.

ST. JOHNS (N. F.), November 7.—The British Government telegraphed the Colonial Ministry today asking the number and tonnage and capacity of steamers available at this port to convey coal from Sydney for the use of British war ships.

MAY BE A DERELICT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Navy Department officials feel a long way from certain that the Maria Teresa is really at the ocean's bottom. As a matter of fact, the fear she would sink caused her to be abandoned. It is probable that a searcher will be sent out to learn the ship's fate, for it is felt she may now be a derelict.

MILES ON SHAFTER.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—General Miles today completed and submitted to the War Department a report covering the entire period of hostilities between the United States and Spain. The report refers to the warning General Miles gave to General Shafter, and in plain English criticizes General Shafter's conduct of the campaign in Santiago.

CRUISE OF ADAMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 7.—The United States training ship Adams will on or about December 1st, start on a seven months' cruise. By that date she will have received her batteries at Mare Island. She will proceed from here to Magdalena bay, where she will spend a month or more. From there

she will go to Honolulu and Hilo, and will then cross the Pacific to Nagasaki and Hongkong, from which port she will return to San Francisco.

FIFTEEN KILLED.

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—The new five-story Wonderland Theater building is tonight in a hopeless state of collapse, and fifteen or more lives have been sacrificed by an appalling accident which occurred this afternoon. Shortly before 2 o'clock, when some thirty-five men were at work in various parts of the half-finished theater portion of the structure, the roof fell in without a second's warning.

PHILIE AND YORKTOWN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—The cruiser Philadelphia has been ordered to Samoa, and will leave within a very few days. The Yorktown will probably follow her. The situation in Samoa promises lots of trouble in the near future.

NEWPORT AGAIN

Division Commander Miller is on Board.

A Number of Lady Passengers. Personnel of the Military Contingent—Artillery.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) The transport Newport was signalled at 9 last night and anchored outside.

Personnel of officers and ladies on board S. S. Newport, in command of Capt. J. W. Saunders, en route from San Francisco to Honolulu, and Manila, leaving San Francisco November 5th:

Brig. Gen. Marcus P. Miller, commanding, 1st division Eighth Army Corps, and staff.
Chas. G. Woodward, first lieutenant Third Artillery, aide, acting adjutant general.
M. K. Barrell, first lieutenant, Third Artillery, aide, acting judge advocate.
Jno. B. Jeffery, captain and A. Q. M. U. S. Volunteers, chief Q. M. ind. division Eighth Army Corps, acting quartermaster and commissary on S. S. Newport.
Daniel Van Voorhis, captain and A. C. S., chief commissary ind. division Eighth Army Corps, U. S. Volunteers.
Lieut. Col. E. C. Little, commanding First Battalion Twentieth Kansas Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, in command of troops on board S. S. Newport under Gen. Miller.

Lieut. H. A. Clarke, Light Battery A, Wyoming U. S. Volunteers, commanding battery.
Twentieth Kansas Infantry, U. S. V. Capt. and Asst. Surgeon Chas. S. Huffman, Capt. Chas. I. Martin, Co. F; Capt. Geo. N. Watson, Co. L; First Lieut. F. J. Franks, Co. A; First Lieut. E. A. Fry, Co. L; First Lieut. Wm. A. Green, Co. F; First Lieut. A. C. Alford, Co. B; Second Lieut. E. E. Huddleston, Co. A; Second Lieut. W. A. Callahan, Co. L; Second Lieut. H. W. Shideler, Co. B; Second Lieut. F. R. Dodge, Co. L.

Second Lieut. J. M. Gilmore, Light Battery A, Wyoming U. S. V.
Second Lieut. O. J. Burton, Co. F, Twentieth Kansas Infantry, U. S. Volunteers.
Capt. and Asst. Surgeon W. I. Hanna, Heavy Artillery, Calif. U. S. V.
Acting Asst. Surgeon Herbert Gunn, U. S. Army.

Lieut. Geo. S. Goodale, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. A.
First Lieut. A. Bryan, Q. M., First Washington Infantry, U. S. V.
Col. H. M. Lazelle, U. S. A., retired.
D. H. Biddle, Vol. aide, Gen. Miller's staff.

H. B. Jeffery, chief clerk, quartermaster's department.
C. A. Jeffery, chief commissary department.

Wm. E. Berry, civilian clerk.
Q. M. Sergt. S. M. Neisser.
Com. Sergt. G. P. Castle.

The ladies on board the transport Newport are Mrs. M. P. Miller, Miss R. E. Miller, Miss Elizabeth Anderson and Mrs. R. H. Allen, daughters of Major-General Anderson, Mrs. Chas. G. Woodward, Mrs. M. K. Barrell and son Morris K., Mrs. F. M. Kemp, Mrs. E. B. Punston, wife of Col. Punston, Twenty-third Kansas Infantry, U. S. V., Mrs. G. A. Goodale, Mrs. S. E. Potter, Mrs. C. A. Devol and two children, Ljellie and Mary, Mrs. J. W. F. Doss, Mrs. J. F. Lucie and Mrs. J. T. McMillan.

The troops on board consist of the First Battalion Twenty Kansas Infantry and Light Battery A, Wyoming, making a total of 472 men, all of whom are enjoying good health. The Light Battery has four 3-2 10 inch breech loading rifles, of the latest model, 1,200 rounds of ammunition and is thoroughly equipped, except with horses.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the tortures of itching piles. Yet there is a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails.

CAPITOL FIRE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The damage caused by the gas explosion and fire in the Capitol building last night is not so serious as was at first feared. A report was current today that the west central wall of the structure was cracked by the explosion, but an examination shows that only the outer or veneer wall was damaged, while the main wall was not injured.
Architect Wood, at the close of the day, expressed the opinion that the damage to the Capitol building could be repaired for \$20,000.

STEAMER TO PAY

Judgment for Patron Who Suffered Serious Loss.

Failure of Company to Carry a Consignment of Taro—Two Notable Cases Are Continued.

In the Circuit Court, First Circuit, before Judge Perry, the case of Kalliani vs. Wilder Steamship Company, a corporation, was continued from the previous day. The plaintiff seeks damages for refusal to receive freight, to wit: Seventy bags of taro placed upon the pier at Haliwa, Moikali, on the 13th day of April, 1898. It is alleged by plaintiff that he requested the agent of defendant then in charge of the boat sent ashore from one of the company's steamers to take and carry away such freight; that said agent promised to call for same on the following day; that when on the second day the steamer appeared within a short distance of said landing the plaintiff signalled to her to send a boat to take the taro on board; that the defendant refused, though able, to do so; that by reason of the aforesaid refusal of said defendant to carry said taro, it spoiled and became worthless and a total loss to plaintiff and that, moreover, such refusal caused the plaintiff a considerable deal of trouble and expense, being compelled to proceed overland from Puka to Kaunakakai and from thence by boat to Honolulu, at which place defendant has its principal offices and being wholly dependent upon the ships of the defendant for the transportation of his taro, the growing buying and selling of which is plaintiff's sole business and occupation. Original damages claimed, \$1,000.

The mixed jury was composed as follows: W. H. Kahumoku, D. W. McNeill, H. Kolomoku, H. A. Parmalee, W. Hoon, T. H. Foster, J. Koo, J. B. Jorman, D. K. Eli, A. C. Davis, Alex. Hihia and B. R. Campbell. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for defendant.

The Court, after hearing evidence and argument at great length, on the second day directs the jury to find for the plaintiff for \$105 with interest from the 12th of April to date, and the jury with H. A. Parmalee as foreman, renders a verdict accordingly.

Mr. Magoon excepts to the verdict as being contrary to the law and evidence and the weight of evidence adduced, and gives notice of a motion for a new trial. Jury discharged.

In the same Court, in the matter of Kauahiki vs. James A. Low, formerly jailor, Oahu Jail, false imprisonment. Damages claimed \$5,000. Continued till February term.

E. P. Dole, Deputy Attorney-General, yesterday filed a motion for continuance of proceedings for the satisfaction of the W. J. Coon bonds until next term. Marshal Brown being absent on the Coast.

Before Judge Stanley, in the Circuit Court, the action of A. J. Ferreira vs. Manuel Farias, malicious prosecution was begun and partly heard yesterday. D. G. Correa for plaintiff; Geo. Davis for defendant. Continued till this morning.

A FLAG RAISING.

Reed's Island—New York Band Miss Anna Rose.

(Hilo Tribune.) A very interesting affair was the raising of the flag at Riverside Park, formerly known as Reed's Island, on Thursday. Mr. Pratt had arranged the matter almost extemporaneously, which made the whole occasion perhaps more enjoyable than if it had been a formal and long prearranged ceremony. The commanding officers of this portion of the 1st New York Volunteers, kindly assented to give a military air to the flag raising by the presence of the troops and regimental band, while Queen Anna graciously consented to hoist the American emblem. The troops marched up Wala-nuene street about 2:30, seized the ravine which bounds that side of Reed's Island without opposition and scaled the opposite cliffs, preceded by the Queen who proved her physical powers again. The flag was hoisted to the music of the "Star Spangled Banner," and an address was delivered by Mr. Pratt, who thanked Miss Rose and the officers and men of the regiment for their kind attendance. A large crowd of townspeople viewed the ceremonies from the island and from the opposite banks. The day was one of the most perfect which even Hilo affords the occasion was one of great interest to the Hiloites.

In 1887 Mr. Thomas McIntosh of Allentown, Tenn., had an attack of dysentery which became chronic. "I was treated by the best physicians in East Tennessee without a cure," he says. "Finally I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using about twelve bottles I was cured sound and well." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

DUE TO ARRIVE

Per Schooner ALOHA

ON CONSIGNMENT

12

STRONG

WELL BROKEN

MULES.

Orders for immediate delivery on arrival at

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.
ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

BUSY AS CAN BE

With new blood, new stock, new men, new life and all that goes to make a shoe store HUM.

Why should not THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO. do now, as it has done in the past, nearly all the business.

Courteous, kind and square treatment included in all business matters.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,
SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.
FORT STREET.

CASTLE & COOKE Ltd
IMPORTERS
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

STEEL PLOWS



THE C & C RICE. Light and strong for sugar and rice use.—6, 8, and 10 inches.

THE QUEEN. For heavy work—6, 8 and 10 inches.

THE MONARCH. For heavy breaking—12 and 14 inches.



THE BRACED. Light and Strong.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for
Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to
DR. W. AYERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DETROIT

JEWEL

STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 15c now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles; with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
1 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clarifying the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scabby Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LONDON AND NEWCASTLE CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Limited, London.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

MUST BE CAREFUL

Details Lacking in Reports for Burial Certificates.

A SUGGESTION FOR INQUESTS

Some Peculiar Returns Made—Milk Not Up to the Standard—To Be an Investigation.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, Mr. Johnstone, food inspector, reported that two milk dealers had been found who were selling milk not up to the standard, but did not state in what respect it was deficient. Secretary Wilcox was directed to see Mr. Johnstone and ascertain wherein the milk was below the standard.

President Smith informed the Board that a gentleman recently told him that he was informed that many of the certificates for burial did not rightly give the cause of death and that many cases of typhoid fever were given in the certificates as some milder disease and that there were more deaths by typhoid fever than was generally supposed. Persons have been buried without securing the proper certificates for burial.

Mr. Reynolds was asked regarding the statements and denied that there were any burials allowed until a certificate had been first issued. He said that in many cases the deceased had not been attended by a physician and that the cause of death was recorded as that assigned to the person applying for the certificate. The same course has been pursued in some cases where deceased was attended by a physician. The Board directed Mr. Reynolds to hereafter require all persons making application for certificates to produce a statement from the attending physician, wherein the cause of death is given and refuse to grant same otherwise.

Mr. Reynolds stated that very often the Chinese physicians in their reports signed in blank with no cause of death assigned or cause of death given, "swollen feet," "fever" or simply "sickness."

Dr. Day suggested that it was but proper to hold an inquest in cases where deceased was not attended by a physician. He said that it was an easy matter for a person to be killed and buried without the cause being detected. The doctor also believes that a post mortem should be held in some cases of reported death by typhoid to ascertain if the patients really died of typhoid fever.

The question of the registration of births was taken up and Mr. Reynolds informed the Board that the physicians were very negligent in reporting the births, that during the month of October only thirteen births were reported, while there were seventeen deaths.

Dr. Day and Mr. Geo. W. Smith both believed that the death rate in the Islands was low.

Two applications were made by husbands of women now at the Leper Settlement to go there as helpers. One of the applications was acted upon favorably.

Applications were made for pardons by several prisoners at the Leper Settlement which was laid on the table for one week.

Dr. Monsarrat submitted the following report of inspection at the slaughter house: Week ending November 16th, total number of bullocks killed, 207; fluked livers, 30; number of calves killed, 28; fluked livers, 6; sheep killed, 160; hogs, 172. There were 44,487 fish reported as inspected during the week.

Present: W. O. Smith, president; Drs. Day and Emerson, and Messrs. Lansing, Geo. W. Smith and Kelliop.

Emperor and Infanta.

The San Francisco Examiner has a sensational story, to be taken cum grano salis, asserting that the recently widowed Emperor Franz Josef of Austria contemplates matrimony with the Infanta Maria de las Mercedes, sister of Alphonso XIII. of Spain. The emperor is in his seventieth year, and his alleged prospective bride but eighteen. The motive for this ill-assorted marriage alliance is said to be the well-known unfitness of the emperor's successor, his nephew, Archduke Otto, and the possible issue of a male heir by such marriage.

City of Puebla.

The United States troopship City of Puebla is at Fishmarket wharf coaling. Fine weather is reported during her voyage from San Francisco which was accomplished in the excellent time of exactly seven days. Captain Thomas who has command of the City of Puebla

is a successful Captain Goodell who was indisposed just before the sailing of the steamer from San Francisco. He was formerly of the steamship State of California plying between San Francisco and Portland. Surgeon Strowbridge is from Portland, where he was a popular young physician, leaving a good practice there to go to the front.

The officers of the City of Puebla are as follows: Captain H. C. Thomas; 1st officer, Thomas Reilly; 2nd officer, Henderson; 3rd officer, T. Spevia; Chief Engineer, A. H. Kress; 1st Asst. Engineer, Wm. Dalton; 2nd Asst. Engineer, Bob Grant; 3rd Asst. Engineer, Wm. Halpin; Steward, John McKenna; Purser, T. C. O'Donnell; Surgeon, Dr. G. H. Strowbridge; and a crew of 78 men.

WERE EASY GAME

Iowa's Crack Ball Players Defeated at Makiki.

Score of Twenty-two to One in Favor of Home Talent—Some Heavy Hitting—Poor Fielding.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The base ball team from the Fifty-first Iowa regiment, which defeated the First New York and several teams from other Regiments while stationed at San Francisco, was beaten at Makiki League base ball grounds yesterday afternoon by the Town team by a score of 22 to 1.

The soldiers played as though they were entire strangers to the game and were unable to pick the ball up after it stopped rolling and lay at their feet. Their fielding was of the rawest kind, as there was seldom a fielder near the ball when it hit the ground.

Bircher, the Iowa pitcher, was hit freely, Wilder making two home runs. Mr. Tutill was chosen umpire and during the first half of the second inning, when Bowers was at bat, he struck at the ball but missed, and the umpire called it a ball. Bircher immediately complained but Tutill refused to reconsider his decision. Bowers then admitted that he struck at the ball and Bircher refused to play if Tutill continued to umpire the game. The game was stopped several minutes while a new umpire was being found. It was decided to have two umpires and John Wise and Lieut. Fairchild were chosen to officiate.

The game was called at 3:30, with the Towns at bat. During the first inning neither team scored and it looked as though the game would be a close one. In the first half of the second inning the Towns found Bircher easily and piled up five runs. The Iowa boys failed to score in their half. In the first half of the third the Town team scored seven more runs and again shut out the soldiers. It was in this inning that Wilder made his long hit past center field and completed the circuit without stopping.

Wilder was first to bat in the fourth, and bunted the ball and before Bircher could pick it up, reached first, and Gorman's hot liner to left allowed Wilder to score. In the fourth the Towns scored four more runs, making the score 16 to 0.

The Towns scored their first run during the fifth inning, which was made by Tinley.

The Towns got four more runs over the place in the fifth and again shut the Iowa out. The only brilliant play that the Iowa boys made was in this inning. Mahuka hit to Tinley, who threw to Haladaw, catching Bowers at first and Lucas at second.

In the sixth and last inning the Town boys made two more runs, the Iowa's again failing to score. The final score was: Towns, 22; Iowa, 1.

There was a small attendance, being only 250 paid admissions.

Not many soldiers were present, but they amused themselves by making fun at the Iowa boys' attempt at playing ball.

Following are the names and positions of the players.

Iowa.	Towns.
Tinley	3 B
Haladaw	1 B
O'Callahan	C
Bircher	P
Jones	S S
George	R F
Kline	C F
Gregg	L F
Cersey	2 B
	Mahuka

Hospital Dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Wright, assisted by a few ladies, will give a Thanksgiving dinner to the invalid soldiers at the United States Military Hospital at Independence Park. Major Davis, U. S. A., surgeon in charge, has kindly consented to this and it is intended to give the sick the delicacies which they most need, such as wine and guava jellies, chicken broth, chicken fricassee and other nourishing dishes.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Reefton, New Zealand, Nov. 23, 1898.—I am very pleased to state that since I took the agency of Chamberlain's medicines the sale has been very large, more especially of the Cough Remedy. In two years I have sold more of this particular remedy than of all other makes for the previous five years. As to its efficacy, I have been informed by scores of persons of the good results they have received from it, and know its value from the use of it in my own household. It is so pleasant to take that we have to place the bottle beyond the reach of the children.

E. J. SCANTLEBURY.

For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

ALL BUT A WRECK

Report of Surveyors on Condition of Columbia.

Severe Straining Leaves Its Marks. Broken Pipes—in the Fire Room—Shaft Alley—Leak.

Following is the report of the three Hilo experts who surveyed the disabled steamer City of Columbia:

"On the upper deck we found evidence of severe straining. The butts started in covering board amidships and the covering board split by the strain on the funnel guys. The forward deck house badly humped amidships and the canvas covering on the deck wrinkled and wrenched.

"On the main deck, port waterway broken right across amidships and all butts on both sides badly started by working of the ship.

"In the engine room we found every indication of very severe straining; several pipes broken and main steam pipe having worked so as to tear out the bolts from the stays holding it in place.

"The discharge pipe of condenser, made of copper, with expansion flange, was broken right across and the engine room bulkheads were badly started.

"In the fire room the boilers had started their fastenings and a bad leak was found.

"In the shaft alley the water was rushing in very badly through the deadwood, which was split by the wrenching of the stern.

"In between decks several ports were broken and leaking, caused by the wrenching of the hull.

"The vessel was leaking at the rate of six inches hourly, but at sea made about three feet per hour by report of captain and chief engineer.

"After examination, interviewed all the deck officers and engineers and they unanimously pronounced the ship unfit in their opinion to leave Hilo even for Honolulu and stated that they would refuse to proceed any further in the ship.

"We are of the opinion that the vessel is practically broken-backed and unfit for sea, and we are further of the opinion that the cost of repairing and getting her ready for sea, even in a port where facilities are good, would amount to more and than the repaired value of the ship and therefore recommend that she be condemned.

"In confirmation of which we are willing, if required, to attest.

"Given under our hands at Hilo, this 2d day of November, A. D. 1898."

SIXTEEN KILLED.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), Nov. 3.—The Royal Mail steamer Aorangi arrived this evening from Sydney, Wellington, Suva and Honolulu.

Another massacre has occurred in New Guinea. Reports from Samarai says bushmen living on the slopes of Mount Suckling have raided villages near Masina, Collingwood bay, and killed a Government chief and fifteen other men. They also threatened the Anglican mission at Sinapa.

GET DOWN TO CAUSES.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

In former times liniments and plasters sold over all internal remedies, because people mistook effects for disease, and attacked a pain where they found it. Temporary relief convinced them they were right, and so they laid a return of the pain to a return of the complaint, when in fact the disease was there all the time. A backache is not an aching of the back, but an aching of the kidneys, and remedies must reach the kidneys, and be perfect in their work at that, before permanent relief is secured. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are perfect in their work, and permanent in their cure. A backache gives way at once, because the kidneys resume their normal functions, and there is nothing to ache. There is nothing so hard to combat as the "evidence of our senses," and yet all who believe us on the subject of backache are glad they did, because of the cure. Mr. Charles Belman, who resides at 80 Academy street, Amsterdam, N. Y., has been for many years a clerk in Bell's hardware store. He says: "I have had trouble with my back for the past five or six years, and at times it has been very lame and sore. If stooping over, it was torturing to straighten up. The pain was a dull, heavy ache across the small of the back and through the kidneys. I could find no easy position, even in bed. Catching cold always settled in my back. I heard what Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were doing for lame backs and got a box. To my surprise they helped me within a week, and continuing their use, I have entirely recovered from the old trouble, and I feel as well as I ever did. I recommend them to anyone having kidney complaint."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, general agents, on receipt of price.

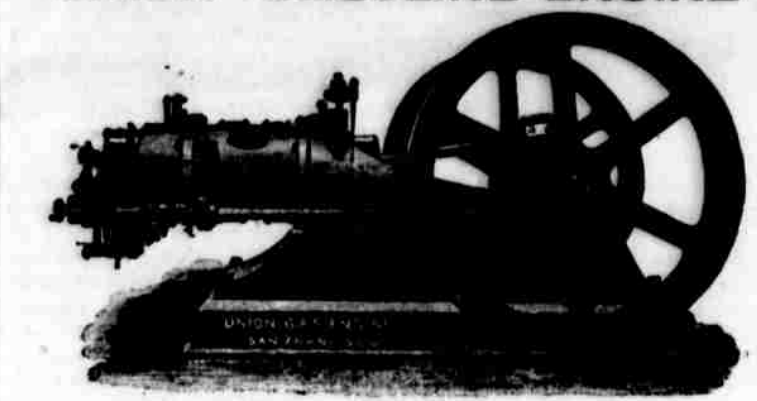
Look for the word BACKACHE in the name and refuse any substitute that does not contain the word.



LORD SALISBURY.

For several weeks the strained relations between Great Britain and France over the Fashoda affair have been apparent, and close observers have prophesied a crisis at an early day. Lord Salisbury is a man of positive character, and equal stubbornness on the part of the French government can bring but one result—war.

"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE



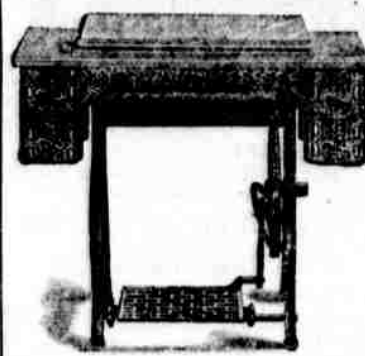
THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.

Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work. "UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power. Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.

OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

We Don't Want Your Money! Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Now being opened by the

Pacific Hardware Co., LIMITED.

The Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Co. claim that they have sent us the finest and most artistic line of their LAMP GOODS that has ever been put out from their factory.

We introduced this factory's goods years ago and have always found them unequalled. We have . . .

Table, Banquet, Boudoir, Piano, Library, Student, Hall Lamps and Veranda Lanterns made specially for breezy corners.

NEW PATTERNS OF—PICTURE MOULDINGS AND PICTURE FRAMES.

A choice selection of the celebrated COPLEY PRINTS, for lovers of art.

Vickery's Specialties, and line of Vickery's latest novelties, to arrive.

CUTLERY JUST RECEIVED!

China Firing a Specialty.

Vapo-Resolene

Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Oscorlene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, N. L. Agents.

The best at the lowest price at HOPPA.

Not Idle Vaporings.

We make no assertions that we cannot back up. Our boast of giving the biggest values in town is not mere empty words, nor are our advertisements simply decoys to bring you to the store. Whatever we advertise you will find here exactly as stated.

YOU'RE SAFE

In buying here—for we guarantee qualities and prices. The cheapest Furniture and Fittings we carry are the best that can be sold for the money—same as our highest priced is the lowest for which the best made can be sold. If you're going to have furniture this fall why not let us estimate now?

Recent importations consist of a handsome line of

WICKER WARE

in the good old comfortable kind that makes you feel that life is worth living after all.

FANCY PARLOR PIECES

in Chairs and Tables. We had a very large stock of these pieces, but they have been taken away as fast as we could place them in our salesrooms. Eight in one forenoon is the record. There must be a profusion of rich and rare designs of exclusive and new styles to warrant their going so fast.

A though many have been disposed of, there are many aesthetic patterns left that are worth every cent we ask for them.

AN OLD PARLOR SUITE

Can be given new life under our hands. Let us reupholster any furniture of yours that needs it.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers. KING & BETHEL STS.

W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S.

A Chat About Our Plans.

We have delayed making answer to the volley of interested inquiries that have been made on all sides since the announcement that we had leased larger quarters in the Waverley Block—that we would not carry dry goods in the future—not that we didn't want to take the public into our confidence, but that when we did speak it might be from well-developed plans. The framework of the great business we hope to build here is constructed at last.

The success you've given us in our past business assures us our methods are approved. We are glad. We've tried hard to give you the best possible service—and we start into the broader field with great achievements behind us—and high aims and ambitions before us. You'll feel at home in the "Greater Store" because it'll have the familiar way—and we'll be as purveyors to the public in all that is best, reasonable in price—quality considered—in

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE.

We shall occupy our accustomed place—in the lead. We shall be there by virtue of our deserts. Those lines are to have more room than they've ever had.

EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY at prices that will not affect the pocket of the most economical—as long as they want good goods—will be the slogan of the future, with us.

COMPLETE IN ITS THREE LINES. COMPLETE IN EACH LINE.

Our Island customers may always depend upon us to send them the best that money will buy. When in town make our store your headquarters.

We are to be congratulated upon our great acquisition—and you upon the great advantages the greater store will afford. May we prosper jointly.

J. T. WATERHOUSE

Waverley Block, Bethel Street. Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1851. Leaders in 1893

W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1898.

THANK THE QUAKERS.

The sensational account of the discovery of four native Hawaiians, and their presentation to the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia by the reporter of the North American of that city is printed elsewhere.

Although native Hawaiians have been frequently seen on the streets of New Bedford and New London during the last fifty years, none have been seen in Philadelphia, owing we presume to the fact that for many years that place was only "at the head of a long navigation" on the Delaware river, and even the daring Kanaka never ventured into its treacherous currents.

Although our natives are now citizens of the United States, the cautious representatives of the Philadelphia Journal were unwilling to state without reserve that they had corralled these rare specimens until they had been placed under the ethnological microscope by Prof. Wilson, and he had certified to the "identity of these waifs" and that "in spite of all temptation," they remained native Hawaiians. Being so certified the natives were detailed to take a prominent part in the Peace Jubilee exercises, with Mr. "Weia-ka-hao," in the lead.

In return for this gracious compliment paid to Hawaii by the Philadelphians, "four native Quakers" from their city, should be caught on our streets and paraded in our next national jubilee. Seafaring Quakers are not more numerous here, than our native seafaring men are in Philadelphia. There are no "Quaker dives" or "William Penn Saloons" on these distant shores. The sumptuous life in the gilded forecabin is not congenial to the house-loving descendants of Mr. Penn. Our police records do not disclose the names of any Quaker beach-combers.

Vigilance and patience will finally secure the needed quartette. Prof. Brigham, following the example of Prof. Wilson can identify them by kicking them, and testing their inherited tendencies to keep the peace under all circumstances. A Board of Oahu College experts may test their correct use of the words "thee" and "thou."

The people of Philadelphia may be assured that our community will not hesitate to remember their kind offices and will repay them generously at the first opportunity.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

The life of Stonewall Jackson in two volumes has just been published. The author of it is Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson of the British army, who, as a careful and exhaustive study of Jackson's military campaigns, reaches the conclusion that he was, in some respects the greatest soldier of the Civil War, and in strategy displayed the genius of Napoleon. Colonel Henderson's judgment is carefully formed and in comparing Jackson with Lee and Grant and Sherman, he indicates with much precision his reasons for placing Jackson in the front rank of great generals. The surviving soldiers of the Confederacy are, as time goes on and the study of the subject is more carefully considered, disposed to place Jackson above Lee as a general, though it is done with reluctance. A half century must pass before the military historians of the North will be entirely free from sectional prejudices. Any judgment of theirs now recorded in favor of Colonel Henderson's views, would be pronounced by the people to be unpatriotic, and even disloyal.

Jackson's life as a lesson for the young has inestimable value because it reveals the supreme power of work, and the most dogged perseverance in acquiring the power to concentrate his faculties. He had so disciplined his mind by close study, for some years, and had so stood aloof from all social temptations towards mixing in worldly affairs that Colonel Dabney, one of his biographers, said of him: "Command over the power of attention, of concentration, was formed into a habit which no tempest of confusion could disturb. His power of abstraction was unrivalled. His imagination was trained and invigorated, until it became capable of grouping the most extensive and complex considerations."

This severe training made the cadet, who was regarded as stupid at West Point, a soldier with the finest equipments, when put at the head of an army. War, Colonel Henderson says, "involves the movements of the large bodies of men, considerations of time and space, and the thousand and one circumstances, such as food, weather, roads, topography and morale, which a general must always bear in mind. Only a brain accustomed to the severest thinking can deal with them suc-

cessfully." It is not surprising, therefore that with 60,000 men, Lee and Jackson held in check for months over 200,000 Federal troops, and kept them in the defenses of Washington until Grant became the master of the Federal armies, and used them with the skill of a great soldier.

Colonel Henderson presents to us in Jackson a man who had a genius for work. He may have had a latent genius for conducting military affairs. It is the misfortune of literature that it has not yet been able to separate latent from acquired power. But if power can be acquired by study, General Jackson is one of the most marked examples of what work will do for the mind.

Stonewall Jackson took a deep interest in these Islands. His father-in-law, Dr. Jenkin, president of Washington College, Lexington, Va., was in constant correspondence with one of his college class mates here, who was one of the early missionaries. Through him, for some years before the war, General Jackson, a stern Scotch- Presbyterian, studied missionary work, and once recommended one of his nephews to enter the field in these Islands. After the war, General Jackson's relatives, whose fortunes were ruined, received some benefits from the General's Hawaiian friends.

THE N. Y. POST AGAIN WRONG.

The N. Y. Evening Post, through one of its special dispatches from Washington, represents that the American Commissioners which were appointed to frame an organic act for these Islands, are not well pleased with our conditions politically and otherwise. They are represented as repeating the staple objections urged against annexation, and as having come to the conclusion that the value of the Islands is only strategical. The Evening Post is, in order to be consistent with its own theories, under obligation to place the Islands in the worst light. After stating that the price of living in these Islands is very high, and that the best fishing grounds, within the reefs, are strict monopolies it says that: "the fact that cattle do not develop there is said to be due to the character of the pasture, which is a Bermuda grass, sour containing no nutrition." The author of this dispatch does not seem to know that the Bermuda grass of these Islands, known as "wire grass," throughout the Southern States is the most desirable grass on the islands for pasture. Here it is suitable for food every day in the year, while in the Southern States it comes out late in the season and dries up early in autumn.

The Post's dispatch repeats again one of the stale falsehoods about the missionaries. It says:

"Lands which were deeded to missionary families ostensibly for church, school and mission purposes went first into the hands of trustees, but were subsequently diverted into private ownership, and have formed the basis of many private fortunes."

It would be just as correct for us to say that Mr. William Cullen Bryant established the success of the Post by forging and selling Government bonds. There is a class of irresponsible liars here who have made, and continue to make the same misrepresentations. The amount of private land held by the missionaries is small in area. They neglected their opportunities in this respect. The standard price of land, for half a century was, beyond the towns, \$1 per acre, and few purchasers at that. The corporations, and ranchmen, who are not missionaries, own the largest part of the land, in fee or in leasehold. That irresponsible liars should make the statement that appears in the Post is natural enough. That the Post should do so, when it has the means for ascertaining the truth in the matter, is only evidence that when an "honest" journal gets a prejudice it will repeat a lie with the persistence and skill of a yellow journal. Journalism of this kind cannot reform the political ways of N. Y. City politicians.

VISITING MOLOKAI.

The Board of Health dared last Saturday to take one of those "junketing trips" to the Leper Settlement on Molo-kai, which several Senators denounced with much indignation during the session of the last Legislature. The effect of the trip may be far-reaching. It is of the utmost importance that a knowledge of the situation of the lepers, and the methods of taking care of them should be known and appreciated on the mainland. It is a matter that should be kept out of politics with rigid severity. A sound public sentiment, based upon the testimony of impartial witnesses is the only protection we have against the appointment of some "heeler" as superintendent, and some cat and dog doctor as resident physician. The testimony of the visitors to the Settlement is clear and favorable. The Board of Health management is approved without reservation. The sensitive Senators may cry for another indictment for the crime of "junketing," but the jury, as usual, will not convict.

STILL INVESTIGATING.

The testimony before the War Investigating Committee makes clear every hour that war is a business and must be conducted on business principles. It is just as difficult to put an army of 250,000 raw recruits into the field, and do effective work with them, as it is to engage 250,000 sailors as strikebreakers and set up fine buildings with their bungling hands.

But the great nation forgot all about these conditions. In the life of this nation, the greatest war of the century, its own Civil war, was of yesterday only. But its memory did not reach back to yesterday. The people ordered an army, just as a suit of ready-made clothes is ordered, and it does not fit. Here is a nation defying its own, and all other human experience.

Some one cleverly says the business of the hour now is to enlist "scape goats." The War Investigating Committee has opened a recruiting office for the purpose. But one thing is certain, the real "scape goat" is the people that, through their own Congress had forbidden the creation of a military staff.

As it will be seen elsewhere in the dispatches from Washington, no surgical staff can make headway with indifference on the part of the soldiers, and the want of training by the officers. The prevention of sickness and disease in the camps is an executive act. Every officer of the line is expected to know something about the simple and easily executed sanitary ways of arranging camps. The commonest soldier in the British army, and in our own regular army, knows how to take care of himself. Enlisted men, who have passed the physical examinations, need no doctors or surgeons excepting in rare cases, and upon the battle-field. General Kitchener in his marvelous march to the Sudan was as much a sanitary inspector as a warrior. The Arabs lay his camps at every moment. He killed the microbes first, and then the Arabs.

Even when the people had demanded the impossible in the way of an army, they did not stop there. They demanded a march to Cuba. They could see puny Spaniards in arms. But they could not see microbes too, outnumbering Spaniards.

General Lee in the last heroic struggle of the Confederacy abandoned the best disposition of his army to drive Sherman back, because the people were impatient. He said that the great mistake made in the campaigns was that the great generals seemed to be confined to the editors of newspapers, and the Legislative body. He and the other generals seemed to be in the wrong place.

And the nation is now thinking.

THE KAISER AT THE TOMB.

In 1881 King Kalakaua stood on the deck of a steamer lying in the port of Suez, surrounded in the early sunlight by the Mohammedan suite of the Khedive in brilliant uniforms. A British officer, a traveling companion from Bengal, pointed out to the king the distant outlines of Mount Sinai. The king desired to visit the mountain. The officer replied: "It is in the hands of robber priests who show it for hire." The king asked: "why do the Christian nations permit it?" The officer again replied: "they call it a reality, but they treat the story as if it was a myth."

Today, the most sacred spot upon the earth is in the hands of the "unspeakable" Turk. Where, nearly 2,000 years ago, to the listening ears of night came the glad song of the morning stars, and the blue depths of the Galilean sea fell into a hallowed calm, and the new light flashed on the hills of Jerusalem; where the earth was trodden by the feet of the Man of Sorrows; where the blood of His crucifixion fell into the pathetic dust, and His body is buried,—glorified today, the bayonet of the cruel infidel, and above it all are the vulgar voices of a wrangling, rioting and fighting crowd, while mercenary priests hold the sacred sepulchre for hire, as if it were a Dime Museum. In many climes, the bodies of men, "the worms of the dust," lie in stately and dignified repose, but the body of the Man of all ages lies in the treacherous care of a race that puts to sword and iron with pitiless ferocity His followers, and butchers the babes. He would, if alive, have taken into His arms and blessed.

The Christian nations look on Great Britain as a Christian civilization, and into the Australian continent. Russia carries her Christian civilization to the shore of the Pacific. France places her Christian civilization in lower China and Africa. America, for the sake of humanity, rescues the Spanish negroes from the rule of a cruel race. Yet all, with the power to rescue and restore the sacred spot in an hour, look stolidly on the most disgraceful spectacle of the age. Let them only speak the word, and this holy spot passes to the tender care of His followers in all the earth. That word is not spoken. God-froy de Bouillon and Richard the Lion

Hearted, and innumerable armies of the Crusaders fell back from the Tomb, centuries ago, and left the black flag of the infidel flying over it. The great Anglo-Saxon race, with its guns pointed in the interest of commerce leaves it there. And why? Because "the religion of Christ," as Landon says, "which is peace and good will, has given way to the religion of Christendom which is that of war and ill will."

And now there is another spectacle. The Emperor of Germany, not as a representative of peace and good will to man, but as the supreme commander of the most formidable army of this generation, stands upon the Holy Ground, at the altar of the new Church of the Redeemer, and says to the world:

"From Jerusalem there came the light, in the splendor of which the German nation became great and glorious. What the Germanic people have become they became under the banner of the cross, the emblem of self-sacrificing Christian charity. As nearly 2,000 years ago, so there shall today ring out from Jerusalem the cry voicing the ardent hope of all for 'peace on earth.'"

Here is no apostle of peace and good will, though the lips say it, but as Ruskin said it: "preaching His presence in gunpowder."

When then will the Christian nations of the earth hold the Holy Land of the Earth in perpetual trust for His worshippers? How long shall the sacred spot remain in the hands of the unspeakable Turk who holds it, by virtue of the wrangling of those who agree only in this, that the curtain shall not yet drop over the most humiliating spectacle of the centuries?

NOTES ON EVENTS.

The election returns, throughout the country indicate an increased strength of the Republican party in the Senate. The division of power in the House is not clearly settled, although the latest dispatches show a Republican majority.

The increased strength of the Republicans will enable the party to carry out its expansion policy, so far as treaties are concerned. In other matters, dependent upon the joint legislation of both houses, the execution of its policy will depend upon the later returns of the votes, and the possible increase of Democratic representatives.

If it appears that the Republicans will not control the next House, there will be much and rapid legislation on subjects connected with the expansion policy. The status of Hawaii will be quickly declared, and proper legislation enacted at once, in order to forestall Democratic opposition in the next House. This condition of affairs may take us out of the present uncertainty regarding our future political condition. On the other hand, it may lead to some hasty and unwise legislation about our affairs.

The election of Colonel Roosevelt, by about 20,000 majority is in fact a triumph in the interests of good government. But the majority is not satisfactory. It should have been 200,000 instead of 20,000. No doubt Platt "knifed" him, but could not drive the knife into a vital spot. The decrease of the Republican vote by 62,000 in Greater New York, simply shows that the machine was directed by Platt not to help Roosevelt. Besides, Colonel Roosevelt made some injudicious remarks about the volunteers which their friends resented. Owing also, to the Canal frauds, the Mugwump vote was not heartily given to the Republican candidate.

There was some hope by the Democrats that the mismanagement of military campaigns, in the matter of the care of the soldiers, would increase the Democratic vote. But the people have roughly replied to the Democrats: "you can't manage a military campaign any better than the Republicans have."

The success of the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania, in spite of the prodigious efforts of the reformers, shows that the sense of the people is that Republican rule, even if it is not as clean as it might be, is better than Democratic rule.

The meetings of the Peace Commissioners in Paris indicate that Spain still continues to struggle for better terms. She is in a vice. For, if her commissioners withdraw, it means the loss of the Philippines without the least compensation. The reports about European interference still continue, but it is altogether probable that they will not meddle with the American "pigeon." It simply won't pay.

Spain's only hope now is in the reaction against expansion that the volunteer troops may raise in the United States, on the ground that they have had fun enough in the Philippine swamps.

There cannot fail to be a ready and generous accounting to the trustees of the Kawaiahao church appealing for money to park a portion of the historic premises. The setting for verdure is perfect and then the place is much frequented by children for a playground.

LOW-BRED MEN.

The ladies who are soliciting contributions for providing a Thanksgiving dinner to the soldiers in the camps met with cordial reception generally. But in one or more instances, they have met with a cool, even insulting reception by men of "standing" in the community.

The desire to make Thanksgiving Day pleasant to the troops, is not founded on any political likes or dislikes. It has nothing to do with political institutions. It is the spontaneous movement of mothers to care for the sons, perhaps homesick and dejected, of mothers across the sea, who cannot look into the faces of their own flesh and blood on a day of national rejoicing, appointed and consecrated by the traditions of the country.

Men of intelligence and thought respect this profound, almost holy, inspiration of womanhood and motherhood. Men who have pawned their "better instinct" to the Devil, if they have any, do not. The man who insults a woman, when she is on such a mission of love and kindness, should be chained by the leg to the man without a country, and turned adrift in a derelict.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The Galileans might be worse as strikers.

In all of the market reports on coffee the Hawaiian product has better than favorable mention.

The exemplary conduct of soldiers aboard transports touching Honolulu has become a proverb.

The peace commission it getting right down to business when it shortens up the daily sessions.

It appears to be a case of declaration of war between the Second Congressional and Alfred Honolulu.

A good, sharp eye has the Board of Health. By all means have the mortuary statistics absolutely correct.

It is a strong speech Salisbury has been making. Sentiment of expression from Downing street interests all nations.

In the hint that Governor Black of New York may be the successor of Senator Murphy is clearly spelled a Platt plan.

Roosevelt was stronger as a soldier in Cuba than as a candidate in his State. The majority he has received is a very small one.

Professor Ingalls of Oahu College is doing a fine service for the Islands in carrying out work here for Harvard college observatory department.

Those British striking coal miners seem to want Monday as a holiday for the purpose of recovering from the Sabbath rest they are already allowed.

If duelling is really to be abolished in the great German universities there still remains as a means of settlement of differences resort to beer drinking contests.

It may be about time for the authorities at Washington to take a hand in the matter of who shall and who shall not be permitted to live in the States of North Carolina.

The Island athletes are a surprise to the visitors. The men from the States can scarcely comprehend the status of sporting here and the purity of the amateur atmosphere.

Taking seriously the Hilo roarbacks on the City of Columbia steamer service and Honolulu business plans is almost, if not quite, as idiotic as the original imaginings.

The Cuban Army, if there ever was one is to be disbanded. If a few hundred of these warriors could be found it might be a good scheme to employ them at cleaning Havana.

The United States is well into the domain of affairs international when Russia so far forgets tradition and friendly relations as to suggest interference in the Philippine question.

California has Gage for Governor and San Francisco has Phelan for Mayor. The "City" papers that have been vilifying these men make a complete "about face" and wish them well in their administrations. Phelan's victory is a sign of reform in the miserably corrupt politics of California.

That a Hawaiian ship was held up on the high seas by a Spanish cruiser last June gives the Islands more space in the war history. The "Hawaiian Isles," it is believed, has the distinction of being the only merchant craft that was overtaken by a Spanish fighting vessel during the whole of the conflict.

R. Porter Asche declares that the fur is to fly at Sacramento. Mr. Asche, who is the brother-in-law of the Special Agent of the United States here, has been elected to the California Senate. He announces that he will investigate the San Francisco Police Department, which hasn't been inventoried in many years.

It is generally accepted that the productivity of sugar from the soil here is made larger by the intelligent use of fertilizers and the improved methods of cultivation, together with mill and sugar room advancement. It is said that the progress of the beet root industry in Europe is owing not to

fertilizers, but to the enlarged percentage of sugar from the roots on account of scientific farming.

The crowd of municipal ownership of public conveniences is receiving strong and most positive endorsement in the vote of the London County Council for the purchase of the plants of the water supply companies.

Yesterday was a birthday of the late King Kalakaua, who was born in 1856. In former years a regatta was in order on November 16, with general merry-making, but the boating day was changed to accommodate the clerk of the weather and the only birthday that is celebrated by all is that of the Great Kamehameha.

Cruel fate seems to pursue the First New York. The members of the battalion of Engineers enjoy immunity from sickness. There was little illness at Camp Otis. The New Yorkers have the best facilities for their camps, but maintain a sick list that for sick would awaken the envy of a census taker working at so much a name.

The spirit of such departed Americans as Grant cannot but hover over the deliberations of the Peace Commission at Paris. It may then be predicted that the United States will persevere in the views of the administration, else there will be more fighting or the conference will continue regardless of the opening of the 1900 exposition.

Again it is the ladies who are to the fore in the most useful manner at the correct or critical time. The Rebekah Ward at the Nuuanu Valley Military Hospital will prove an institution of which the whole city may be proud and a monument to the unbounded charity and the utilitarian thoughtfulness of those true to the grand principles of the secret societies.

About the same story of sickness amongst soldiers comes from Manila that is authenticated from other mobilizing and garrisoning places. The boys do not take proper care of themselves and the officers are deplorably ignorant of sanitary necessities or requirements. At Cavite the men get ten days' rations at one time. Then they feast about three days and are on short allowance for a week.

It is telegraphed from New York that the time the Hawaiian Commercial Company plantation on Maui changed hands, the Spreckels boys were negotiating to sell the crop of the place to the Arbuckle refinery. This is doubted for the reason it is now clear that the boys were not entirely unwilling to sell their plantation stock. While they parted with a rich and profit-earning estate, they made a lot of money out of the deal.

VARIOUS LINES.

Occupations of Members of the Engineer Battalion.

The following table was compiled for the Revue from the descriptive lists of the separate companies of the battalion of U. S. Engineers now here, and shows in detail some interesting information. The table is, in itself, sufficiently explanatory.

Occupation	L	K	I	M	Bat
Engineers and Surveyors	8	17	7	6	38
Electricians	7	4	3	6	20
Mechanists and Blacksmiths	13	11	4	6	34
Draughtsmen	3	5	4	2	14
Carpenters	10	7	9	21	41
Railroad men	10	6	6	10	32
Stationary Engineers	1	3	8	5	17
Telegraphers	2	2	6	4	12
Plumbers and Stm Fitters	3	5	4	2	14
Concrete Workers and Stone Cutters	4	3	2	3	12
Photographers	2	3	1	5	11
Miners	9	25	8	42	84
Druggists and Chemists	1	1	1	1	4
Metal Workers	1	1	1	1	4
Sailors, Shipbuilders, etc., etc.	5	3	1	3	11
Chainmen and rodmen	2	1	1	1	5
Clerks	4	1	2	3	10
Soldiers	3	1	1	1	6

In addition to the above there are in Co. L, 2 frame makers, 1 bookbinder, 1 inkmaker, 1 pilot, 1 farmer, 1 metal roofer, 1 saddler, 1 boxmaker, 1 tailor, 2 shoemakers, 2 butchers, 2 cooks and 3 laborers; in Co. K, 1 barber, 1 musician, 2 tinsmiths, 2 cooks, 5 laborers; in Co. K, 1 barber, 1 musician, 2 tinsmiths, 2 cooks, 5 laborers; in Co. I, 1 cook, 1 bridgebuilder, 1 packer, 2 musicians and 1 lumberman; in Co. M, 1 fireman, 1 wheelwright, 1 ketchspicer, 1 butcher, 1 teamster, 1 sketch artist, 1 steamer engineer, 2 marine firemen and 2 laborers.

J. E. MCGUIRE.

PAY FOR SPAIN'S SOLDIERS.

HAVANA, Cuba, Nov. 9.—It is announced that through the efforts of Captain General Blanco Spain has promised to send \$6,000,000 to pay troops now in Cuba. This being true, further difficulty in embarking the troops is not likely.

The American Commission has reason for believing that an agreement with the Spaniards will be hurried by the result of yesterday's elections. For some reason it was believed here that a Democratic sweep in the United States would have benefited the Spanish cause. General Butler is so convinced that an agreement will now be speedily arrived at that he is preparing to take a short trip home.

NO MORE DUELS.

BERLIN, November 7.—A serious blow has been dealt to the historic student dueling by the action of the senate of the University of Heidelberg, which has required corps students accused of challenging to fight duels to leave the university for four college half-years.

DEBATE ON TERMS

American Delegates Reply to Spanish Envoys.

Protocol Clause on Philippines in Question—Customs Collections. Short Session of Commission.

PARIS, November 9.—Today's session of the Peace Commission began at 2:15 p. m. and ended at 3 p. m. When the meeting opened the Americans presented to their Spanish colleagues the answer of the United States to the claims submitted. The document in which the American answer was set forth consisted of nearly fifty sheets of typewritten matter. It was a refutation of the Spanish allegation that because the words "possessions," "ownership" or "cession" do not occur in the protocol clause touching upon the Philippine Islands, the Peace Commission have no right to discuss them here, and that even if they did so it must be in the light of the alleged fact of an exterior agreement that Spain's sovereignty should not be impaired.

The Americans also answered Spain's claim for the restitution to her of public money and customs collections taken by United States officials since the capitulation of Manila, and further made reply to Spain's claim for an indemnity on account of the alleged imprisonment by United States authorities of Spanish troops of Manila and for their subsequent restraint from being of service to Spain in the suppression of the insurrection and the preservation of property.

The American Commissioners in their reply held that there was justification, under the terms of the protocol, for the discussion of the future of the Philippine Islands, and they also claimed that the occupation of Manila is a military occupation, which justifies the United States in collecting the revenues, administering the government and exercising all the functions of possession.

DANISH QUEEN.

Imposing Funeral Held—High Tributes Paid.

Excepting only the home-coming of the Sirdar and his gallant guardsmen, the latest batch of English pictorial papers to hand are devoting most of their space to illustrations and accounts of the funeral obsequies of the late Queen Louise of Denmark. Never in history, perhaps, has a burial been attended by such an imposing galaxy of crowned heads and distinguished personages, as were congregated in the cathedral of the Danish city of Roskilde, where the dead queen was laid to rest beside the former kings and queens of that country, for nearly a thousand years back.

Nor was the sad event allowed to pass without due respect being paid to the illustrious dead by the British nation. Queen Victoria was in Scotland, but commanded a special memorial service to be held at Balmoral, at which she was present in person. In London, English services were held at the German Royal Chapel, St. James, which was attended by the Royal Household, Ministers and all of the foreign diplomatic corps in a body; also at the Russian church, the Greek church and at the chapel at Sandringham. All these solemn ceremonies took place simultaneously with the state funeral already referred to.

The bereaved King of Denmark, now an octogenarian, has been deeply touched by the tributes to the esteem in which his late consort was held in all Europe, and in a Royal Message, sent through the embassy in London, says: "No foreign nation's sympathy could be dearer to the king than that of the people who feel as their own grief, the grief of his daughter, the Princess Alexandra of Wales."

COLUMBIA IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 9.—The Lord Mayor's show day was favored with fine weather and was witnessed by the usual crowds of people. The enthusiasm was divided between the car representing the Soudan, with soldiers of the regiments which took part in the battle of Omdurman, and the car representing the English-speaking races. The latter displayed among other things Britannia and Columbia seated beneath a canopy, while the American flag was borne by a British sailor and the British flag was carried aloft by an American sailor. There was an illustration of Admiral Tait's "Blood is Thicker Than Water," and of Admiral Kimberley's repetition of the same expression to Captain Kane after the disaster at Apia, Samoa. This car was warmly acclaimed.

STAMPS STOLEN.

WASHINGTON.—Information received from Paris states that the De-

partment of Post and Telegraphs at Rue de Grenelle has been robbed of more than 16,000 stamps, the value of which cannot be estimated.

Each government sends to this bureau, through the International Postal Agency at Bern, Switzerland, five stamps of every denomination. Among the stolen stamps is one from the island of Mauritius, valued at \$2,500, and which is said to have been the only one in existence.

ENGLAND TO BUY COAL MINES.

England is being driven by the continuance of the South Wales coal strike to consider the desirability of the Government's buying mines in order to be sure of a supply in case of war.

A LONDON PLAN

Proposal to Purchase Water Co. Plants.

Parliament Will Be Against It—Strike of Colliers—Germany's Emperor—Duel Tabu.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

LONDON, November 5.—The London County Council this week decided by an overwhelming majority in favor of a compulsory purchase of all the London water companies involving many millions of pounds sterling. Such a bill, however, will meet with desperate opposition in Parliament, where the vested interests are exceptionally strong.

STRIKE OF COLLIERIES.

LONDON, November 7.—The great South Wales colliery strike was no sooner over than another is threatened, owing to the miners, in defiance of their agreement with their employers, deciding by a big majority to retain every Monday as a holiday. Trouble is expected next Monday, when the absentees will be prosecuted.

FOUR FEET OF SNOW.

Mining Operations in Alaska Are Suspended.

PORT TOWNSEND (Wash.), November 7.—The City of Topeka arrived tonight from Alaska, bringing 124 passengers. She reports that heavy snowstorms have visited various sections of Alaska, and nearly all mining operations have been suspended except quartz m.-s. located near Tidewater. On November 24 four feet of snow fell on Chilcoot and White passes, which completely put a stop to travel. Telephone messages from Lake Linderman to Skagway announce that about 400 persons are snow-bound there.

Another rich strike is reported from the head of the Salmon river, below Quiet lake. According to John Olds, a pioneer mining and business man of Alaska, 8,000 claims have been filed and recorded in the Atlin mining district. He predicts that Atlin will have a population of at least 15,000, and that the output of gold will nearly, if not quite, equal that of Dawson. It is stated that an English syndicate has bought up about 4,200 acres of placer ground in the Atlin district.

BUDDHISM IN JAPAN.

SEATTLE (Wash.), November 7.—The Kobe News says: The Home Department of the Japanese Government is making an investigation with the object of placing churches and Buddhist temples under the same regulations. Under the present law Buddhist priests are debarred from sitting in the Diet, although Japanese Christian pastors are permitted there; but, on the other hand, a Buddhist temple is exempt from taxation while a Christian church is not.

ANOTHER BIG TRUST.

HAMILTON, (O.), November 7.—Hamilton promoters have just completed the organization of a plug tobacco trust in New York, and are now consummating a big combine which involves the consolidation of almost every manufactory of school desks and furniture in the United States. The chief factor in the enterprise is Thomas M. Boyd of Indianapolis, formerly treasurer of this county.

PEACE COMMISSION.

MADRID, November 7.—Members of the Cabinet assert that there will be three or four more sittings of the Peace Conference at Paris.

The Bank of Spain has advanced to the Treasury 6,000,000 pesetas for current expenses.

GERMAN EMPEROR IN DAMASCUS.

DAMASCUS, November 7.—Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria arrived here this evening from Beyrou, after an interesting journey over the Lebanon mountains.

AT FOSTER HALL

Anniversary Celebration of the Aloha Branch.

Lecture and Paper on Tenets of Theosophy—Music Analyzed. Brotherhood of Man.

Aloha Branch, Theosophical Society, celebrated the twenty-third anniversary of the foundation of the society at Foster Hall last evening. About one hundred of the members and their friends were present. The program was most interesting and instructive. Music was furnished by an instrumental quartette, consisting of Messrs. Desky, Rosen, Marques and Ehrman. Introductory remarks were made by Mr. W. R. Sims.

Dr. Marques lectured briefly on the mysteries of sound and music. This was listened to attentively by those present. The doctor says that while asserting that all know about music, people really know but very little of its occult aspect. Science sees in music simply vibration. Theosophy connects it also with form, light and color. Recent studies, he says, have established the power of music as a form builder. Photographs have been taken of the various forms of flowers, submarine vegetation, snakes and other figures directly produced by the various notes of the voice.

Dr. Marques is in direct correspondence with a scientist in New York City, Dr. J. Mount Bieger, who recently sent several original photographs of voice forms which were exhibited. Dr. Marques contends that music not only builds but also destroys as Biblical illustrations and scientific experiments show. He says that the Chinamen at the beginning of a New Year make hideous noises to draw the bad vibrations of the incoming year, while civilized people show their ignorance of the mysteries of vibration by manifesting their joy at a happy event by discordant sounds which destroy the delicate sound forms. The lecturer then explained the various powers of the human voice, which is able to curse or bless, to produce concord or discord, hence the science of what is called incantation, the praying to death, of the old Hawaiians. He then passed to the power of words and names, and finally gave interesting details on the connection of sounds with light, telling how notes played by vibrating instruments, produced different colors, as also do vibrating letters of the alphabet.

Mrs. Musick read a paper, the subject of which was: "Away with the Shams." She says that a great deal of the best thought of today takes on a gloomy cast, because the most thoughtful reformers fully comprehend the great wrongs that oppress the majority of the people of the world. Mankind has waited hundreds of years for the churches to settle these great questions, but as strong in influence and power as they have been, very little has been done by them in the way of promoting a feeling of Christian brotherhood, which seems to be the key-note of this mighty question. She says that there are very few reformers among church members, for as a rule, when a man becomes a reformer, he soon ceases to be a church member. Lovers of classical literature were rounded up in very amusing style. She says that in the foremost educational centers of the world, there is a surprisingly small demand when compared with the fervent admiration with which cultivated people profess to regard it.

Following was the program:

Instrumental Quartette—"Over-ture"..... De Call
Messrs. Desky, Rosen, Marques and Ehrman.
Introductory Remarks..... W. R. Sims.
Song—"Valley"..... Gounod
Lecture—"Mysteries of Sound and Music"..... A. Marques.
Instrumental Quartette—"Trovatore"..... Verdi
Paper—"Away with the Shams"..... Mrs. Mesick.
Song—"Waiting"..... Millard
Miss Egan.
Paper on Karma..... A. Sharpe.
Instrumental Trio—"Barcarolle"..... Talamo
Reading—"The Future of the Theosophical Society"..... H. P. B.'s Key
Mr. W. J. Cranwell.
Instrumental Quartette—"Au Revoir"..... H. Kennedy
(By request.)

A SURE SIGN OF CROUP.

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Many mothers who have croupy children always keep this remedy at hand and find that it saves them much trouble and worry. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

All Bushmen

Use it

For Cleansing the Blood it has no Equal.

We give below the portrait and testimony of a Native of the Western Coast of British Columbia.



"Some years ago while in America I had liver and kidney trouble. I was in a very weak state and quite done up. I took some of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and it soon put me to rights and my strength returned. I can safely recommend it."

For Constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one and the other.

to others. While in the bush of this country I had an attack of scurvy but I soon got free of the complaint by using the same remedy. For cleansing the blood and for eruptions of the skin I do not think it can be beat. All the bushmen use it."

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4 5-16; firm but quiet. Hana Plantation, \$17.62½ bid; \$17.75 asked.

Hutchinson Plantation, \$63.75 bid; \$64 asked.

Hawaiian Commercial, \$59.62½ bid; \$59.75 asked.

Brigadier-General Miller is an old artillery officer.

Mrs. Riemschneider is showing her friends dove blossom of a rare orchid.

Ample funds are now on hand for the Thanksgiving dinner to the First New York.

The collier Nero was slated on the 7th to leave Nagasaki "in a few days" for San Francisco.

The steamer St. Paul will leave San Francisco on the 17th with supplies for the United States forces in Manila.

J. Q. Wood believes that there will be a football game on Thanksgiving Day between Panabon and Town teams.

T. W. Copley, who is aboard the Newport, is making the trip to Manila to write of the Philippine Islands for a Boston publishing house.

Col. R. Jay Green was given a surprise party at his home on Kinuau street Wednesday evening, in honor of his 62nd birthday anniversary.

Lorrin A. Thurston and Alfred W. Carter have associated themselves together for the general practice of law under the name of Thurston and Carter.

A traveler for a town business house says that the Government road between Hakalau and Papaloa including the stretch in the Maunaloa gulch, is almost impassable all the way even for a horseback voyager.

The concert for the new piano for the Bishop's Home for girls at the settlement will be held Thursday evening, Dec. 1, 1898, at Progress Hall. A very attractive program is being arranged for the occasion.

A prominent member of Bishop Willis' congregation was heard to say yesterday, that the natives would fill the Cathedral next Sunday morning, notwithstanding the fact that the Second Congregation are equally determined to hold divine service at the same time.

Nance O'Neil, the California actress, who is at present billing an engagement here, has met several old school mates among whom are the Misses Walker, Miss Helen Kelley and Mrs.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
BEIGIC	NOV. 28	CITY OF PEKING	NOV. 29
COPTIC	DEC. 6	GALIC	DEC. 9
CITY OF PEKING	DEC. 22	CHINA	DEC. 20
GALIC	DEC. 31	DORIC	DEC. 30
CHINA	JAN. 14	NIPPON MARU	JAN. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:	
SINGLE TRIP.	
For San Francisco—Cabin	\$ 75
European Steerage	25
For Yokohama—Cabin	\$150
European Steerage	85
For Hongkong—Cabin	\$175
European Steerage	100
For general information apply to	
H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.	
—AGENTS—	

For San Francisco—Cabin, 4 mo's. \$125
For Yokohama—Cabin, 4 mo's. \$225
Cabin, 12 mo's. \$250.00
For Hongkong—Cabin, 4 mo's. \$250.00
Cabin, 12 mo's. \$312.50

OUR REPUTATION

For five watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly, and not first allow any other to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.



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Buy Your Carbon Paper, Typewriter Paper and Ribbons.

At Our Store Largest Assortment, Best Quality, Lowest Prices. Agency for the



HAMMOND: TYPEWRITERS. FOR ALL PATENTS AND TONGUES Remington-Sholes, and New Franklin Machines. Call or write for Catalogues.

Wall, Nichols Company Your Money Savers.

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU, CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Makani, Mahukona, Kaula and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo Wednesday.

LEAVE HONOLULU.	
Tuesday.....Sept. 13	Tuesday.....Nov. 4
Tuesday.....Sept. 20	Tuesday.....Nov. 12
Tuesday.....Sept. 27	Tuesday.....Nov. 19
Tuesday.....Oct. 4	Tuesday.....Nov. 26
Tuesday.....Oct. 11	Tuesday.....Dec. 3
Tuesday.....Oct. 18	Tuesday.....Dec. 10
Tuesday.....Oct. 25	Tuesday.....Dec. 17
Tuesday.....Nov. 1	Tuesday.....Dec. 24

Returning, will leave Hilo at 5 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kaula, Makani, Maunaloa Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Sunday.....Sept. 18	Sunday.....Nov. 13
Sunday.....Sept. 25	Sunday.....Nov. 20
Sunday.....Oct. 2	Sunday.....Nov. 27
Sunday.....Oct. 9	Sunday.....Dec. 4
Sunday.....Oct. 16	Sunday.....Dec. 11
Sunday.....Oct. 23	Sunday.....Dec. 18
Sunday.....Oct. 30	Sunday.....Dec. 25
Sunday.....Nov. 6	Sunday.....Dec. 31

Will call at Pohokai, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk. This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

THE ALGER BOYS

Young Men in the Battery With
General Miller.

NAMED FOR WAR SECRETARY

Came From a Generous State—The
Troubles of a Veterinary.
Wheelman.

In the Alger (Wyoming) battery of Light Artillery, U. S. V., are quite a number of young men who in private life are well known and are valued as citizens. Wyoming gave to the army of the United States about three times the allotted quota of the commonwealth. She sent to the front a regiment of cavalry (Torrey's Rough Riders), a battalion of infantry, and now the artillery battery goes to Manila. Torrey's regiment, by the way, was composed for the most part of genuine rough riders direct from the range. Col. Torrey is himself a cattleman and all of his officers have range interests in the glorious scope of free grazing country.

Veterinary Sergeant Leslie Snow of the Alger has been a politician ever since he left the High school. For eight years he has never been without a berth in the county building. Snow has very bad eyes, but he was determined to go to the front with the Battery, of which he had long been a member when the organization was in the State Militia. He was refused enlistment on account of his eyes. Then he accompanied the boys on the road till the officers decided he could be employed as a cook. Snow objected to being a civilian attaché and used all the political influence of his father, a Wyoming pioneer, and the good offices of his friends in the "seats of the mighty." The victory finally came to the young man in a dispatch from Washington instructing that he be enlisted if he "was not too blind." Then Snow was happy. As he has always been an ardent horseman he was made veterinary sergeant.

Sergeant Chas. Bristol is a Wyoming National Guard veteran. His father is an old citizen of Wyoming, prominent in the Republican party and in Masonic circles and in business a large publisher. Bristol's diversion is the wheel, and he has ridden many a century on the splendid roads about his home.

Sergeant Fay was one of the best machinists in the great Union Pacific shops and was well toward the head of the list.

Sergeants Mills and King, of the Alger, are both well known bicycle racing men. Mills has been prominent on the western circuit four years. He has been in the Union Pacific service, in which employ his father has a responsible position.

Sergeant Wolcott had a good position with the Union Pacific when he decided to rally round the Flag. His father is with the company as a passenger conductor.

Sergeant Joe Dyer is a son of one of the big stockmen and land owners of the State. Col. T. Dyer, formerly a member of the State Senate and a County Commissioner. Col. Dyer is the owner of a fine hotel in Cheyenne. Joe does not demur on his change of fare.

The Alger lost their captain at San Francisco, he going into the commissary department. Their officers now are Lieutenants Clarke and Gilmore, both capable men.

Abray of the Alger is son of a banker and a city official of Cheyenne.

HILO ALIVE.

Land District Wanted—An Exhibit
Planned.

The Chamber of Commerce of Hilo at a meeting last Monday night decided that some action was necessary on the part of the people of that island to bring to the notice of Congress the needs of the island. One thing which they consider especially important is the creation of a land district of the island of Hawaii and the establishment of a land office in Hilo. A committee was appointed by the President to draft a memorial to be submitted to Congress when it meets again.

Different methods of advertising the island were discussed and it was finally decided to have an exhibition of products and manufactures of the island held in Hilo during the month of November. A committee was appointed to take charge of the exhibitions.

Death of Capt. Dow.

The barkentine Planter arrived in port yesterday morning with the body of Captain F. A. Dow, her commander, on board. The captain had been sick for some time and grew weaker, short-

ly after the vessel left Japan island, and died at sea November 24. Cause of death is said to have been malaria fever and dysentery. Before he died he requested that his body be not buried at sea. The body will be embalmed and sent to his home in Oakland, California.

Captain Dow is well-known in Honolulu, having sailed into this port for several years. He was a man about forty-five years old and leaves a widow in Oakland, who is also well-known here. He was of quiet demeanor, of amiable integrity and was well-liked.

A PARISIAN PLOT.

LONDON, November 8.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says: We have received information from a reliable quarter of a well-organized plot in Paris in the event of the inquiry before the Court of Cassation proving favorable to Dreyfus to foment a riotous outbreak in the French capital to attempt to overthrow the civil power and to assassinate the leading champions of Dreyfus.

AN I. O. O. F. WARD

There Will Be One at Nuanu
Valley Hospital.

Six Beds Under Three-Link Patronage.
Rebekahs Took the Lead-Cooperation of Lodges.

The Odd Fellows Rebekah Lodge of Honolulu is to furnish a room in the new military hospital in Nuanu Valley. Mrs. Q. H. Berrey, while visiting the hospital on King street, to administer to the wants of some members of the order who were confined there a short time ago, noticed the crowded condition of the hospital and concluded that the Odd Fellows should do something at once in the way of relief. She accordingly brought the matter before the lodge for consideration and it was decided to see the military authorities and endeavor to make arrangements to be allowed to furnish a room to be used by the sick Odd Fellows soldiers stationed in Honolulu. The committee from the lodge waited upon Surgeon Major Davis and told him of their plans and asked his cooperation. Maj. Davis received them most cordially and assured them that he would be pleased to do all in his power to assist them in the movement. He assigned a room to them at the hospital which is considered the best room in the building. The Rebekahs placed the matter before Excelsior and Harmony lodges and they heartily approved of it, and agreed to furnish the money needed to supply the ward with six beds, bed clothing, reclining chairs and all other things needed to make the place comfortable. Every article will be marked with the three links and the place will be known as the "Rebekah Ward." It is on the second floor and from the large windows a grand view of the city and harbor is had. The room is not to be used exclusively by the sick Odd Fellows, but they are to be given the preference. The ladies expect to furnish the room today.

FOR KAWAIAHAO.

A Request for Assistance to Park
the Church Grounds.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE KAWAIAHAO CHURCH:

The Board of Directors of the Kawaiahaeo Church desire to put the grounds adjacent to it in an attractive condition, and after that to keep them so, in the interests of the entire community. For this purpose money will be needed, especially in order to make the first improvements. After these have been made, a moderate sum will defray the expense of maintaining the grounds in a neat and attractive form. Mr. Henry Waterhouse, the treasurer of the church, will receive any sums given for this object. Mr. A. S. Clegg, who has kindly consented to design and superintend the work.

These names are a guarantee that the work will be efficiently and economically done.

It is believed that this suggestion will meet with a hearty response from the many friends of this old historic landmark, who desire to retain and cultivate their love for Hawaiian traditions and stories. It is also suggested that the improvement and cultivation of these grounds about the church will add to the attractions of the city.

H. H. PARKER, Pastor.

D. H. LAHILAHI.

Secretary for the Board of Trustees.

THE BEST PLASTER.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with a pain in the chest or side, or a lame back, give it a trial. You are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

FAIL TO OBEY

Cause of Many Evils in Volunteer
Service.

INVESTIGATING COMMISSION

The American Idea—A Sentiment
That is Not Expressed—Testimony of Army Officers.

WASHINGTON.—In reviewing the testimony of the old army officers before the War Investigating Commission, it is evident that the thought they had most prominently in mind was one to which they hardly dared to give expression. And still, in one way and another, this idea would regularly rise to the surface, and as promptly be apologized for or withdrawn. In plain English, if the veteran commanders of the regular army had dared to express their mind, it would be in about these words: "The volunteer, generally speaking, is not good for much." Of course, the utterance of such a sentiment would be high treason. Confidence in the prowess of volunteer soldiery is a distinctly American idea. Our great wars have been fought by volunteers, and it has been the glory of our republic that men would rush from the walks of civil life to arms when the occasion demanded, and as quietly lay them aside when the war was over, and return to the ordinary occupations of life. As distinguished from the burdensome standing armies of Europe, the American militia is certainly a wonderful advance. But when the old West Pointers speak freely they say that these considerations have led the American people to a decided over-estimation of the utility of the volunteer soldiery.

In the first place, the army officers testified that it was next to impossible to get the volunteers to obey in letter and in spirit the sanitary regulations prescribed. The regulars are trained to obedience. They do not stop to question whether the judgment of their superiors in matters of bacteriology or chemistry is good or not; they simply obey orders. The volunteer, on the other hand, is a citizen-soldier, and at least a sufficient percentage of the citizen-soldier to affect the total, takes sanitary directions much as he does the prescription of his doctor in civil life. The physician tells him to take a pill once an hour during the next day, and he goes to his home, takes a pill the first hour, forgets it the second, and concludes by the third that he needs no more medication. Can the physician complain, the young American reasons, so long as he gets his pay? This same spirit many of the boys take into military life, and a volunteer army is really made up of boys. Each man is his own sanitarian. Unless he considers the hygienic precautions set forth by his superior officers as wise and necessary, he is likely to disregard them. Of this tendency many curious illustrations were furnished at the hearings, and it goes without saying that the violation of rules by three or four men out of a hundred might involve the whole company to which they belonged in disaster. For instance, Gen. Graham told how difficult it was to get the soldiers at Camp Alger to drink the good water, which happened to be a little warmer, instead of that from streams known to be polluted. On one occasion a medical officer and a companion were riding by, when they saw a private filling his canteen from a brook in which the clothing of the soldiers was regularly washed not more than 600 feet above, though with this fact the soldier was as familiar as the officers. They stopped and made the man empty his canteen. After they had reached a little hill some distance away the attention of the medical officer was called by his companion to the fact that the man was filling up his canteen again from the polluted stream.

In the matter of food risks quite as great were run. To make a breakfast of a pint of pistachio ice cream, a can of sardines, and mixed pickles, the first named delicacy purchased at a neighboring booth and the other two coming in a box from home, would not be recommended by medical experts, and yet it was testified before the commission that such breakfasts has not been unknown. It was related that during the celebrated march to Manassas, from which so much sickness seemed to result, the Virginia sun was beating down at midday upon the troops, when one of the men was seen by a witness to reach his hand into his pocket and draw out some marshmallows. In the opinion of the witness, if the young man had taken a sandwich made of hardtack and bacon, he would have stood the rigors of the march.

One of the first things that the regular learns is to like the army ration, while about the first thing the volunteer does is to write home that his food is not being served in Astor House style, and as a result a box of delicacies soon follows. The officers in command cannot be so hard-hearted as to exclude these remembrances from home, any more than they can shut off entirely outside purchases at booths or at the neighboring towns. An emphatic protest would come from the country at any such procedure. In fact, it was many times asserted before the Commissioners that it was impossible to enforce regular army discipline upon volunteers without a gradual process of breaking in. Any other course would provoke great dissatisfaction. The genius of the American people is not quite adapted to service in ar-

med, there is too much individuality, independence, and spirit in the young men to permit them to become at once as docile as prisoners in the Russian army.

One of the most interesting stories related, as showing the difficulty in enforcing sanitary regulations, was in regard to the canal near Camp Meade. This carried in part the sewage of Harrisburg, and so on arrival strict orders were given that the men should not be allowed to bathe there. There was plenty of other water for all purposes, including bathing, and this prohibition seemed to exclude all other uses of the ditch. But one day the commanding General rode up to a group of men who were washing dishes in the canal. He called up the man responsible for this occurrence, and, in talking with him, the fact developed that the order against bathing had been carefully respected, but as washing dishes was not bathing, the men had thought themselves free to consult their own convenience in that particular. These incidents—and others which will not doubt be supplied to the commission in considerable quantity, as they in part account for the prevalence of disease—show the large amount of amateurishness in our volunteer army.

THE LEONID HUNT

Report on Observations
Made at Oahu College.

Star Gazing of Three Nights—Show-
ers of Meteors—Hours and Fi-
gures—A Comparison.

The following is a brief account of the observations made at the Oahu College Observatory during the mornings of Saturday, Sunday and Monday, November 12th, 13th and 14th.

Two observers were constantly watching, and during most of the time three observers were giving their undivided attention to that section of the sky within twenty-five degrees of the radiant point. The radiant point adopted was the faint star near the center of the so-called "sickle" of the constellation Leo.

Observations were made from 11:00 p. m. Friday night until 2:00 a. m. Saturday; from 12:00 midnight Saturday until 2:30 a. m. Sunday; and from 1:30 a. m. Monday until daylight rendered further work impossible.

Results for the first period: Twenty-two meteors mostly at random for all directions in the sky and none within the prescribed area.

For the second period: Twenty-seven meteors were seen, many at random, in various sections of the sky, a few of which could be traced backwards to the radiant, and one genuine Leonid within the radiant region.

For the third period, when they were expected to be more numerous, a total of sixty-four meteors were observed. Thirty-five were within the prescribed area, while twenty-nine were outside. Of these twenty-nine, nineteen were at random and the remaining ten were undoubtedly Leonids as determined by tracing their paths backward towards the radiant where they converged.

Comparing these results with those obtained at the Harvard College Observatory on the night of November 13, 1877, it seems that local results average well. At their latitude the constellation Leo rises at 10:30 p. m. and continues in the field of view nearly nine hours, while here, owing to the height of the visible horizon and the clouds resting on those eastern hills, observations could not be commenced sooner than 1:30 a. m. and were practically ended by the morning light at 5:30, an interval of four hours.

Mr. Harry Waterhouse kindly assisted in all the observations, which were under the direction of Professor Ingalls.

HOLD PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, November 8.—The Daily Mail this morning urges the American people to pronounce boldly in favor of retaining the Philippines, "for otherwise there will be a scramble for coaling stations that will endanger the peace of the world."

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures

Permanently Cures

Scrofula,

which is one of the worst af-

flictions of the human race, and

comes from impure blood.

Salt Rheum,

a torment to the flesh, a dis-

figurement to the body, and a

drain on the system, also due

to vitiated blood.

Pimples,

which so disfigure the skin, and

make the human face divine

anything but a thing of beauty,

but which are Nature's adver-

tisement of foul blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills

act harmoniously with

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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AND

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A vessel will be dispatched from

New York on or about January 10th,

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Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston or

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Talented Australian Artist

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We take pleasure in announcing our

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Landscapes or special character pic-

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now prepared to do.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

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Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States

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MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

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Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

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For tickets and general information apply to

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Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,

Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS Are warranted

Pain in the back, and all kinds of rheu-

matism, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30

years. In boxes of 60, each of all Chemists

and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the

World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland

Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

You Are Personally Interested.

Our city today is not in a first class sanitary condition and naturally diseases of all kinds are prevalent.

YOUR DUTY IS

To see that the cesspools, outbuildings and home is kept in a disinfected condition.

+++

OUR DUTY IS

To furnish you with the materials necessary to accomplish such results.

We claim that Disinfectine will do the work and in using it you are taking all precautions necessary to prevent contracting any and all diseases due to breathing impure air.

+++

THE REMEDY IS

Disinfectine, a preparation that is powerful and cheap.

No danger about using it, can be obtained at our store in bottles at twenty-five cents and upwards.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

TIMELY TOPICS

November 14, 1898.

A Paragon of Excellence.

ALASKA is attracting an enormous amount of attention just now, and every line of matter containing reference to it, is eagerly scanned by thousands.

In view of this, perhaps it is not out of place to mention a few facts worth considering.

1. The Alaska is constructed upon strictly scientific principals, by which low temperature and dryness of air are naturally and inevitably obtained.

2. The Alaska has preserved fresh meats perfectly for three weeks in the hottest weather.

3. The Alaska produces better results with less ice than any other.

4. The Alaska possesses the only provision chamber free from odor.

5. Between the outer and inner walls there is an inch and a half space filled with pure charcoal, and experience extending over three and a half years, has convinced us that the Alaska is without doubt, the best refrigerator on the market, in construction, in power to preserve perishable goods, in economy of ice, and in fact, in all points necessary to make them first-class in every respect.

We have them in several sizes, at from \$15 to \$25 and also keep the Alaska Ice Chests.

Call and examine at

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

307 FORT ST.

IN SLEEPY TOWN

Sensation Created By Four Natives in Philadelphia.

REPRESENTED THE ISLANDS

At the Commercial Museum.
Names of the Boys—"How They Were Caught."

(North American, Philadelphia.)

Through the cleverness of a reporter of The North American, who saw an opportunity to serve at once his paper, his city and the Commercial Museum, the latter institution is now in possession of four original native Hawaiians, who will be seen on exhibition in the great Civic Day procession, which is to be a feature of the coming jubilee celebration. The story of how these dark, straight-haired men of the Sandwich Islands were discovered, the manner in which they were corralled, so to speak, and won over until they could be inspected by Professor W. W. Wilson, of the Museum, and how that expert on ethnology made a thorough study of them and pronounced them to be perfect specimens of their race, and accepted them with profuse thanks, is a tale worth telling, and is narrated in full below.

The men are all perfect specimens of manhood, the youngest being 22 and the eldest 28, and strange to say they had been in New York for a week or more before coming on to this city, and not one of the great corps of astute reporters of Gotham ever dreamed of their existence. They are the only Hawaiians this side of the Rockies, so far as known—at least the only aborigines of the Sandwich Islands now in Philadelphia—and Dr. Wilson regards the whole as a great piece of luck, and has already arranged for the part they are to play on the float which will represent the Island of Hawaii in the great Civic Day parade.

The names of the men are respectively: A-ka-hi, which means "Burning Fire."

A-ka, meaning "Always Laughing."

We-la-ka-hao, or "Hard as Iron."

Alu-kau-wea, "Slack Wire."

Two of the group, Mr. Burning Fire and Hard-as-Iron, can speak English, or as they call it, "American," tolerably well enough to make themselves understood, both having attended for a time the American school in the city of Honolulu. The other two can speak but little outside their native tongue. Mr. Burning-Fire knows President Dole, of the Sandwich Islands, quite well, and once was employed as a gardener at the Hawaiian Palace. He also remembers as a boy running messages for King Kalakaua, the predecessor of Queen "Lili." All four understand the full significance of the annexation of Hawaii, and declare in their native way that they are "good Americans," and don't want to be called anything else.

"HOW THEY WERE CAUGHT."

It is their strange, guttural language, however, their queer customs, their peculiar methods of eating and the tales they tell of the land in the far Pacific, which has but lately come under the folds of the American flag, that makes this strange group doubly interesting at this special time, and which won Professor Wilson over at once and caused him to congratulate in person the North American for having brought this prize to his notice.

"I had secured my Cuban and Porto Rican natives easily," said the Doctor, "but the matter of real Hawaiians and Filipinos was another thing. The North American has come to my help wonderfully with these Hawaiians, and I tender this enterprising newspaper my sincerest thanks. The men are the best specimens I have ever seen."

The men were discovered about 3 o'clock on Friday morning, just ten minutes after they had reached the Reading Terminal, on the way from New York. They went straight down Market street and stopped in a restaurant a little above Ninth, and there the strange shade of hair and face caught the attention of The North American representative, who was seated at a table eating at the time.

"IT SOUNDED LIKE CHINESE."

The reporter at once "sized them up," as the saying is, for Cubans or other West India men, but the strange language which they began to speak and which sounded more like the monosyllabic Chinese than anything else, caused him to pause and wonder in his calculations. Just then Robert, the night man at the cafe, came to the rescue.

"Do you know what these fellows are?" he asked by way of beginning.

"No," replied the reporter, "but if I hadn't heard them talk, I'd say they came from the West Indies."

"Not at all," said Robert, "they're Sandwich Islanders. I've traveled a good bit in my time, and have eaten 'pol' in Honolulu, and I'll bet they're Hawaiians."

As quick as a flash the reporter thought of the Civic Day parade, the floats which the Commercial Museum were to have in line representing Cuba, the Philippines and Hawaii, and he recollected also that Professor Wilson wanted original natives of all these places. He had a conversation that very day with the Professor, in which the latter expressed a fear that he might have trouble in securing Filipinos and Hawaiians. As quick as the thought the reporter flew to the table where the four dark-skinned men sat gurgling out something which sounded like a mixture of Choctaw and Mongolian. He asked them if any of them could speak English.

"MR. 'HARD-AS-IRON' SPEAKS."

We-la-ka-hao, otherwise known as

Hard-as-Iron, was the first to speak.

He replied in tolerable fair English.

"Yes, me speak American. Me no know him berry well. Me go to Amer-

ican school in Honolulu."

"Then you are Hawaiians?"

"Oh, yes! All good Americans now. We all Hawaiians. All come as you, though."

And here he displayed a little American flag, which he had neatly wrapped up with the Hawaiian flag inside his breast.

It took the reporter just a minute and a half to make up his mind. He decided right then and then that these men would appear in the Civic Day parade on the Hawaiian float, if he had anything to do with it, and he went to work at once to ask the four keen-eyed men facing him what they were doing, where they lived and where they could be seen.

He then learned that they had been in the city just fifteen minutes. We-la-ka-hao, who was also known as Archie, said in pigeon English that all four had shipped aboard a sugar boat at Honolulu just four months ago, and after a voyage around Cape Horn, had landed in New York. Here they remained a few days, and took the owl train on Thursday night, reaching here Friday morning. They walked straight down Market street and stopped at the restaurant, where the reporter was also seated. It was therefore their first stop and the reporter was the first Philadelphian they had opened their lips to.

In detail, as well as he could, the reporter then set out to tell Mr. Hard-as-Iron about the big Civic Day parade, the float representing Hawaii, and also about the Commercial Museum and Dr. Wilson. Mr. Hard-as-Iron then, in his true tongue, related sentence by sentence all this intelligence to Messrs. Burning Fire, Always Laughing, and Slack Wire. About Dr. Wilson there was some trouble. The Hawaiians, in some way or another, got an idea that he was President McKinley and that they were to be presented as representatives of President Dole. They also thought the Commercial Museum was some kind of a theater where they were to do a "hula-hula" dance, and Mr. Slack Wire got up and showed how well he could do anything in that line.

After a few trivial misunderstandings like this during which the reporter learned a lesson or two in native Hawaiian, the four strangers were escorted to a lodging house and an appointment made for that night at The North American office.

"PROFESSOR WILSON'S JOY."

That same afternoon the reporter waited on Professor Wilson at the Commercial Museum, on Fourth street, and when he told the Professor what he had found, the head of the institution almost jumped out of his boots for joy.

"The very thing!" he shouted. "How in the world, and where, did you get them?"

And the reporter then went over the story in detail.

The upshot of it all was that Professor Wilson agreed to be on hand at 9 o'clock when the Hawaiians appeared, and at that hour all hands—the natives, Dr. Wilson and the reporter—were closeted in Col. McMichael's private office. There the Doctor made a complete examination of the men, ethnologically and otherwise, and after an hour's work declared them to be the "real thing."

The men had never been away from their island before, and this was the first time they had ever set foot on United States soil. So far as Professor Wilson knew, they were the only Hawaiians in these parts. He examined the hair, which is straight, black and shining; the cheek bones, which resemble Chinese somewhat, and he then went through the subject categorically.

The boat on which they spent three months and a half sailing around the Horn, carried 47,000 pounds of sugar. They were the only Hawaiians aboard. All four are muscular men, and they worked, hauling the sugar aboard and off. When the boat reached New York the men left.

"AT HOME IN CHINATOWN."

"Where did you go in New York?" asked Dr. Wilson.

"We all go Chinatown," said Hard-as-Iron.

"Why did you go there, beside any other place?"

"We all know Chinamen's way best. He eat same kind stuff with chopstick. We understand him language some," was the reply.

Dr. Wilson then reminded the reporter that the Hawaiian Islands are overrun with Chinamen, and Mr. Hard-as-Iron's statement was doubtless true. Mr. Hard-as-Iron then went into raptures over his native dish, "pol," but said he could compromise on "chop-sue" or "yok-a-mai." The reporter suggested a trip to Chinatown, and at the mere mention that there was such a colony here Hard-as-Iron's eyes bulged out with satisfaction.

"That so?" he said. "We all go!"

"FUN WITH OYSTERS."

Professor Wilson, however, wasn't quite ready. He said he had eaten snails in Venice and done other Epicurean tricks, "but he didn't think he could bolt 'chop-sue' or 'yok-a-mai.'" He agreed, however, to "set-up" to raw oysters.

"Oyster," repeated We-la-ka-hao, "what him?"

"Come, we shall see," said Professor Wilson, and out all hands started for the nearest oyster saloon.

Strange as it may seem, the Hawaiians had never seen an oyster. It was the funniest thing in the world to see how they acted when the raw oysters were brought. Always Laughing tried to cut them into bits with a knife, but the others sat and cast furtive glances at Professor Wilson and the reporter. Professor Wilson finally took one up, and after seasoning it, bolted it in a gulp. The Hawaiians started back thunder-struck and sat watching the mouth, expecting every moment to see the oyster come out again.

Hard-as-Iron finally plucked up courage enough to tackle one. He had it as far as his mouth, when suddenly he dropped it.

"What's the matter?" asked Dr. Wilson.

"On! On!" he shouted.

"What's that?" asked Dr. Wilson again.

"He no dead!"

"You mean alive?"

"Yes, yes!" replied We-la-ka-hao, almost terrified.

"No," replied the Professor. "He's dead, what do you tell dead?"

"Make."

"Well, he's make all right," said Dr. Wilson. But the Hawaiians wouldn't believe it, and they left half of the oysters after them, picking up for some time on crackers.

Once the reporter saw the oyster man to crack an oyster on the shell, and when the scribe picked it right off and ate it without so much as winking, Slack Wire almost dropped to the floor. "Him grow in stomach," was all the comment they would make.

These were the headlines over the North American's story:

Four Native Hawaiians for the Great Jubilee. Presented to the Commercial Museum by the North American and Accepted. Discovery and Capture by a Reporter. Came About 8,000 Miles by Way of Cape Horn and Reached the City Early Friday Morning—How They Were Corralled and Taken Before Professor Wilson—The Parts Messrs. "Burning-Fire," "Always Laughing," "Hard-as-Iron" and "Slack-Wire" Will Play on Civic Day—The Story in Detail.

Fluke Cure.

Commissioner Clark has received a number of Texas shells containing myriad parasites which will prey upon the fluke. These snails will be placed in the mud and water when the fluke is worst, and it is hoped that the pest will soon be exterminated. The shells were sent to the Commissioner by Professor Koebele. The Professor is now at Alameda and will return shortly to Honolulu.

FAIRLY WELL ISN'T WELL ENOUGH.

Let us say that your wages are twenty shillings a week. You have worked hard, done your best, and feel that you have earned your money. Very good. Now imagine that when Saturday night comes your employer hems and haws, and wants to put you off with fifteen. I'll be bound you would think yourself hardly treated. What are the great strikes in this country commonly about? Why, in some fashion they are about wages or hours; it comes to the same thing. Be it understood that the writer uses this fact as an illustration of another fact—that is all. What is that other fact? We will work it out of the following personal statement.

"Nearly all my life," says Mrs. Sarah Dalby, "I have been subject to attacks of biliousness, accompanied with sickness, but got on fairly well up to the early part of 1882. At this time I began to feel heavy, dull, and tired, with an all-gone, sinking sensation. My skin was sallow, and the whites of my eyes a yellow tinge."

As everybody knows, or ought to know, the coloring matter was bile. The liver being torpid, and, therefore, failing to remove the bile from the blood, it entered the skin; and showed itself on the surface. But the discoloration isn't the worst mischief done by the vagabond bile, containing many poisonous waste elements; it disorders the whole system and sets up troublesome and dangerous symptoms, some of which the lady names.

"I had a bad taste in the mouth," she goes on to say; "and, in the morning particularly, was often very sick, retching so violently that I dreaded to see the dawn of day."

"My appetite was poor, and after eating I had pain at my chest and side. Frequently I couldn't bring myself to touch food at all; my stomach seemed to rebel at the very thought of it."

(This was bad, but the stomach was right, nevertheless. More food would have made more pain, more indigestion, matter to ferment and turn sour, more of a load for the sleepy liver, more poison for the nerves, kidneys, and skin. And yet, without the food, how was she to live? It was like being ground between the upper and the nether millstones.)

"After this," runs the letter, "I had great pain and fluttering at the heart. Sometimes I would have fits of dizziness and go off into a faint, which left me quite prostrated. Then my nerves became so upset and excitable that I got no proper sleep at night, and on account of loss of strength I was obliged to lie in bed all day for days together. I went to one doctor after another, and attended at Bartholomew's and the University hospitals, but was none the better for it all."

"In September, 1883, my husband read in *Reynolds' Newspaper* about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and got me a bottle of it. After taking it for three days I felt relieved. Encouraged and cheered by this I kept on taking the Syrup, and in a short time all the pain and distress abated, and I was well—better than I had ever been. That is ten years ago, and since then I have never ailed anything. With sincere thanks, I am, yours truly. (Signed) Mrs. Sarah Dalby, 93, Tottenham Road, Kingsland, London, N., January 2nd, 1894."

Now run your eye back to the first sentence of Mrs. Dalby's letter, and you will come upon these words, "I got on fairly well," &c. This is the sad thought. Her life has always been at a discount; she had always got less than her due; she lost part of her health—wages. Do you take my meaning? Of course. Whatever may be our differences of opinion as to the rights of capital and the value of labour, it is certain that every human being is entitled to perfect health—without reduction, without drawback. All the more, as nobody else loses what one person thus gains. No, no. On the contrary, a perfectly healthy person is a benefit and a blessing to all who are brought into relations with him.

But do all have such health? God help us, no; very, very few. Why not? Ah, the answer is too big; I can't give it today. To the vast crowd who only get on "fairly well" I tender my sympathy, and advise a trial of the remedy mentioned by Mrs. Dalby.

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LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR

With clean, wholesome scalp, free from itching, bleeding, and scaly eruptions, produced by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and frequent dressings with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and purifiers of skin cures. This treatment clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, nourishes the roots and makes the hair thick, soft, and glossy.

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Of paint put on at the right time and in the right place will often save many dollars. Take your veranda, front and back steps, fence and such places as are exposed to the sun and rain all the time and they need paint much sooner than the unexposed parts of a house.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 101,660,000
Total reichsmarks - 107,660,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks - 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897, £13,558,990.

1-Authorized Capital-£2,000,000 £ 2,000,000
Subscribed - 2,750,000 £ 2,750,000
Paid up Capital - 687,500 0 0
2-Fire Funds - 2,748,819 7 4
3-Life and Annuity Funds - 10,127,670 1 0
£13,558,989 11 4

Revenue Fire Branch - 1,561,577 4 0
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - 1,236,811 1 0
£2,798,388 5 0

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, November 15.
Am. ship, Endeavor, McAlister, 20 days from Port Townsend, 6000 ft. rough and 1800 ft. dressed lumber, 2000 ft. shingles to Wilder & Co.
Am. ship, St. Francis, Winn, 143 days from Norfolk; 2623 tons coal & 1. S. Coast.

U. S. T. S. Newport, Saunders, from San Francisco.

Wednesday, November 16.

Am. ship, C. F. Sargent, Haskell, 20 days from Tacoma, 2524 tons coal to J. J. S. N. Co.

Am. bk. Planter, Perry, 11 days from Laysan Island; 45 tons guano to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Nor. bk. Carrizal, Peterson, 60 days from Newcastle; 882 tons coal to Castle & Cooke.

Thursday, November 17.

Stmr. Noeua, Pederson, 18 hours from Hamakua, 25 head cattle to Metropolitan Meat Co.

Stmr. Rio de Janeiro, Wark, 6 1/2 days from San Francisco, passengers and merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. Kona, Thompson, 6 1/2 hrs. from Kona, Hawaii.

Sch. Concord, Harris, 12 hrs. from Kona, Hawaii.

Sch. Mokulele, Townsend, 48 hrs. from Hilo.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs. from Waimanalo.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, November 15.

Stmr. Kinai, Clarke, Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Maui.

Stmr. James Makee, Tuletti, Kapa.

Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, Kohala and Kona.

Stmr. Mazama, Gregory, Kona.

Stmr. Wailalele, Mosher, Kahuku and Punahele.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, Nawiliwili.

Wednesday, November 16.

U. S. T. S. Pennsylvania, Duxrud, Manila.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, Hamakua ports.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Makalei.

Am. sch. Emma and Louise, Harris, Seattle in ballast.

Am. bk. Omega, Harrington, Honolulu.

Thursday, November 17.

Sch. Moikahine, Sam, Kohala.

Sch. Kawaihine, Kamaka, Kona.

U. S. T. S. City of Puebla, Thomas, Manila.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LIMERICK—Arrived, Nov. 5, Gera, bk. H. Hackfeld, hence May 25.

SYDNEY—Arrived, Nov. 4, stmr. Alameda, hence Oct. 6. Sailed, Nov. 5, hr. stmr. Mowara, for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Nov. 6, sch. J. G. North, 18 days from Honolulu.

HONGKONG—Arrived Nov. 6, stmr. City of Peking, hence Oct. 4 via Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Nov. 9, stmr. Australia, 7 days, 2 hours 45 minutes from Honolulu. Sailed, Nov. 9, brig. W. G. Irwin for Honolulu.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Consuelo, Am. Bk., 279 tons—pass and mdse to Kahului, by H. F. Allen.

Mohican, Am. Bk., 784 tons—pass and mdse to Honolulu, in Planters' Line, by Welch & Co.

Esther, Buhne, Am. Sch., 245 tons—redwood from Humboldt Bay to Honolulu, by J. R. Hanley & Co.

St. Katherine, Am. Bk., 1153 tons—(on Puget Sound)—coal thence to Honolulu, and sugar to New York, by Williams, Dimond & Co.

Skagit, Am. Bk., 443 tons—(at Ludlow)—lumber thence to Honolulu, by Pope & Talbot.

UP AND LOADING.

San Francisco for Honolulu—Stmr. Australia (sails Nov. 16); bk. Albert (sails Nov. 12); sch. Transit, bk. Archer (sails Nov. 15), and bk. Mohican.

PASSENGERS.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 17—H. B. Sinclair, W. W. Greene, Mrs. J. Oudekirk, Master Oudekirk, Will E. Fisher, J. P. O'Neill, J. Moore, Chas. Hythe, Mrs. S. Hoffman, A. Mitchell, A. Glenn, Miss Huffman, J. C. Fitzsimons, Major Field, Mrs. Field, T. McCants Stewart, Mrs. T. McCants Stewart and two children, Miss C. Stewart, Mr. C. A. Johnson, Mrs. C. A. Johnson.

From Kau, per stmr. Noeua, Nov. 17—Miss Maggie Doherty, Miss Sarah Doherty, Bishop Willis, Jas. McCandless, Jno. Beard.

DEPARTED.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Kinai, Nov. 15—Hilo: Perry Pierce, Miss J. S. Boone, G. W. Fusell, William Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson Smith, Harry Craft, Edward Chick, Mrs. G. K. Wilder, A. Grindell, C. J. McCandless, Theo. Inglis, M. Le Blond, Miss M. King, Mrs. T. J. Higgins, Miss Bilbrough, Mrs. Brainard Abbey, H. A. Russell, Ah. Hip, J. A. King, W. E. Howell, G. M. Robertson, Capt. Merrill, Col. Evans, William Conrad, H. E. Cooper, Col. Russell, Mahukona, William Hoppin, James Renton, T. S. Kay and wife, C. T. Day, Kawaihine, C. A. Rice, W. H. Rice, Makana, Ma Sheu.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, Nov. 15—S. T. Alexander, Capt. Ahlborn, W. W. Williams, Mrs. Hagenkamp, O. B. Stillman, H. F. Ruggles, Rev. O. P. Emerson, C. B. Olsen, Miss Wessell, See Chin.

For Kona, per stmr. Mazama, Nov. 15—H. Glade.

For Kapa, per stmr. James Makee, Nov. 15—Mrs. Kakuia, C. H. Willis, I. Rubinstein, Wong You.

For Kaula, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Nov. 15—P. Isenberg, Sr., H. Isenberg, C. Isenberg and wife, Master Swett, Mrs. D. Swett, C. Wolters, Mr. Shussler.

and wife, Miss Smith, Mr. Wapchome, G. N. Wilson, A. E. Wilson.

For Punahele, per stmr. Maui, Nov. 15—William Inday.

For Makalei, per stmr. Mikahala, Nov. 15—H. von Holt, E. Omerod, Paul Oh.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The transport Newport will sail Saturday.

The Monitor and John G. North have been on the dry-dock in San Francisco.

There are thirteen women aboard the Newport. There is also a black cat, but none of the people on the ship are at all superstitious.

The United States Troopship City of Puebla sailed for Manila at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Newport will probably get away on Saturday.

The Norwegian bark Carrizal, which arrived coal laden from Newcastle yesterday is destined after discharging for Puget Sound to load lumber for Melbourne.

The ship St. Francis with coal for the United States Government from Norfolk is anchored in the stream. Capt. Winn reports a pleasant and uneventful voyage.

The flags on the merchantmen in port were half-masted yesterday on account of the deaths of Captain Dow of the barkentine Planter and Mate Noring of the C. F. Sargent.

The little schooner Emma and Louisa sailed in ballast for Seattle yesterday. The owners became discouraged in finding no sale for her here and if not sold in Seattle she may return with general cargo to Honolulu.

Captain Pederson of the Noeua reports heavy rains at Hamakua with stiff north east trade wind. At Kona it was raining hard. At Kona and Lahaina the weather was fine. Crossing channel weather good.

In spite of Commander Rinder's assertion that the Belgic would beat the Australia to San Francisco the latter arrived there first on the 9th inst., a day late. The Belgic had not been reported on the departure of the Rio.

A dock which has been in course of construction at Uraga, Japan, for four years, is now completed and ready to take vessels for repairs. The dock is 435 feet long, 57 feet wide and 25 feet deep. This is, it is said, the largest dock in Japan with the exception of the one at Nagasaki.

The brig W. G. Irwin sailed for Honolulu from San Francisco November 9th with 1,500 gals. wine, 890 cts. barley, 107 bbls. hay, 6,695 ft. lumber, 300 bbls. lime, 60 cs. whisky, 10 cs. brandy, 63 pkgs. hardware, 27 cs. hats, 30 cs. boots and shoes, 4 horses, etc., valued at \$23,276.

OVERBOARD TO SHARKS.

First Mate of C. F. Sargent Lost Near Land.

William Noring, first mate of the ship C. F. Sargent, fell overboard and was lost Tuesday, three miles south of Makapuu Point. Captain Haskell tells the following account of the accident:

"First mate Noring was forward putting the port anchor in the shoe. The sea was rough and we were going about ten knots under full sail. He stumbled and fell overboard. Life lines were thrown to him, but they failed to reach and as he passed the stern of the vessel, the second mate threw him a life buoy, which he also failed to get.

"The ship was immediately brought to the wind and a boat lowered and made for the direction he was last seen. The crew in the boat searched for him, but he could not be found. As several sharks were in the immediate vicinity, it is believed that they killed him." Noring was a native of Denmark.

Van Oterendorp Sued.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—United States Attorney Foote yesterday entered a suit in the United States District Court on behalf of the Government against Capt. K. Van Oterendorp, of the Alameda, for \$3,000 for landing three passengers without the consent of the customs officials.

McCulloch Coming to Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—The revenue cutter McCulloch, now with Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila, has been detached from the naval service and restored to the revenue cutter service. The McCulloch will be ordered to San Francisco.

The purser on the Rio is now A. K. Tichenor, who has been with the ship as freight clerk in the past. The freight clerk is H. E. Bemis.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

RAINFALL FOR OCTOBER, 1898.

From Reports to Weather Bureau.

Station. Total. Inches.

HAWAII.

Waialeale 50 5.41

Hilo (town) 170 18.99

Kaunakakai 120 11.17

Pepee 100 11.30

Honolulu 90 9.00

Honolulu 200 11.12

Honolulu 30 8.33

Oakala 400 5.41

Kukui 250 4.98

Panaloa 750 3.52

Panaloa 300 2.56

Honolulu 1200 2.25

Honolulu 1000 2.27

Honolulu 700 2.79

Awini Ranch 1100 1.89

Niuli 300 2.94

Kohala, Ostrom 350 3.03

Kohala Mission 585 2.54

Kohala Sugar Co. 224 2.03

Waima 2720 1.66

Kailua 950 4.91

Lanikai 1540 4.78

Kaunakakai 1580 4.48

Kaunakakai 300 4.48

Kaunakakai 650 0.18

Nasalehu 1350 0.35

Nasalehu 1725 1.80

Honolulu 15 0.20

Hilo 310 0.20

Palala 225 0.23

Moaula 700 1.56

Volcano House (10 days) 1550 16.82

Pohakuloa (Ola) 2800 1.56

Waialeale 750 1.56

Kapoho 110 0.11

Pohokii 10 7.50

Kamali 550 8.35

Kalapana 8 8.35

MAUI.

Kahului 30 0.00

Lahaina 600 0.00

Olowalu 75 0.00

Waipahoehoe 100 0.00

Kaunakakai 285 5.44

Kipahulu 285 8.92

Honolulu 60 8.83

Nahiku 300 3.27

Kula 4000 1.44

Puomalei 1400 0.95

Paia 180 0.95

Haleakala Ranch 2000 0.95

MOLOKAI.

Maunaloa 70 2.95

LANAI.

Koele 1600 0.00

Waipahoehoe 1600 0.00

OAHU.

Panahou W. Bureau 50 2.16

Kulaokalani 50 1.09

Kulaokalani 15 1.09

Makiki Reservoir 150 1.70

Kapiolani Park 10 0.41

School St. (Bishop) 50 3.28

Imane Aylum 30 3.96

Nuuanu (W. W. Hall) 50 3.01

Nuuanu (Willist.) 250 4.05

Nuuanu (Elec. Stn.) 405 8.00

Nuuanu, Luakaha 850 8.00

Maunawili 300 3.74

Kaneohe 100 1.45

Waimanalo 25 1.83

Ahulimani 25 3.01

Waimane 1700 1.02

Ewa Plantation 60 0.41

Waipahu 200 0.90

KAUAI.

Lihue, Grove Farm 200 1.23

Lihue (Molokai) 300 3.07

Hanalei 200 2.69

Kilauea 325 2.47

Hanalei 10 3.61

Waialeale 32 0.00

Records Not Hitherto Published:

SEPTEMBER, 1898.

Olowalu 0.00

Kalapana 2.01

Panaloa 1.45

Panaloa 12.21

Kaunakakai 2.49

Awini Ranch 5.16

Lanikai 4.38

Honolulu 1.85

In the Biennial Report for 1896-97 recently published, the total rainfall for Grove Farm, Lihue, for 1896, should be 37.08 inches, and for Waialeale, Makalei, and "Leward average" "43 inches" should be read 23 inches, etc.

C. J. LYONS.

Meteorologist Gov't Survey.

N. B. Observers are requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, that they may appear in the published report on the fifteenth of following month.

BLOODY DAY IN TEXAS.

Several Persons Killed and Many Others Injured.

DALLAS (Tex.), Nov. 9.—Yesterday was a bloody election day in Texas. At Hubbard, Stephens county, Roscoe McCarty, Joseph Rambey and Jefferson Squires were killed and J. F. McCarty and Riley Squires probably mortally wounded in an election quarrel.

At Steuben, in Hopkins county, R. E. Sutton and George Young were killed. William Young is in jail as a party to the killing of Sutton, who had murdered Young's brother.

At Aubrey Deputy Sheriff B. Taylor was shot through the neck by Lee Webb and dangerously wounded. He shot Webb through the leg.

At Sheffield, in Trinity county, J. W. Ashfield was killed and his father probably fatally wounded by persons whose names have not been learned.

Many minor affrays occurred in various parts of the State as the result of election differences.

FRANCE AND FASHODA.

ANTWERP, Nov. 9.—The French newspapers generally approve the silence of the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of Fashoda, and congratulate M. Brunot on his withdrawal of the interpellation which he intended to address to the Government on the subject.

The Reich says it regrets that Maj. Marchand did not observe the same reticence at Cairo.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

120 Tuesday, December 20, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at auction, under the following terms of Government land:

MOLOKAI.

The tract of land known as Punahele, containing 80 acres at shore about six miles westward from Kaunakakai, and consisting of low lying Kula land and Salt Swamp land.

Term of lease—21 years.

Upset rental—\$250 per year.

Payable semi-annually in advance.

MAUI.

Six remnants of Government land in Kipahulu district containing a total area of 156 acres a little more or less, same and pastoral land.

Term of lease—21 years.

Upset rental—\$400 per year.

Payable semi-annually in advance.

For further particulars, plans, etc., apply at office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands.

November 17, 1898.

CHANGE OF LOCATION OF THE GOVERNMENT POUND, DISTRICT OF KOLOA, KAUAI.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day changed the location of the Government Pound in the District of Koloa, Kauai, from Kula-kula to Pukahekehe in said district.